Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865. VOLUME 38; NO. 38.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ

On JULIANA ST., opposite the Mengal House,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD CO., PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion	$1.00
One square, three insertions	1.50
Each additional insertion less than 3 months,	.50

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Administrators' and Executors' notices, $3.00 Auditors' notices, if under 10 lines, $2.00; if over 10 lines, $2.50. Sheriffs's sales, $1.75 per tract. Table work, double the above rates; figure work 25 per cent. additional. Estrays, Cautions and Notices to Trespassers, $2.00 for three insertions, if not above ten lines. Marriage notices, 50 cts. each, payable in advance. Obituar over five lines in length, and Resolutions of Beneficial Associations, at half advertising rates, payable in advance. Announcements of deaths, gratis. Notices in editorial column, 15 cents per line. ☞ No deduction to advertisers of Patent Medecines, or Advertising Agents.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
apr1'65-1y.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—1z.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April, 1861—tf.

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.
May 19 1865.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE INQUIRER.

WAITING FOR A BITE.

Inscribed to Kate and Beckie.

BY ESURIOR.

Dear girls, you well remember,
When we so gaily hied,
To the "bright-eyed Junista"
To angle in its tide;
How on its grassy bank we sat
And fished with all our might,
But vainly threw in and out,
Waiting for a bite.

Old Sol sent down his scorching rays—
Oh! 'twas most awful hot,
Our heads were fairly in a broil,
But not a bite we got.
Yet still we plied the rod and line,
Tossed in both left and right,
But not a fin there seemed to be
Waiting for a bite.

The day wore on—we lingered still,
In fact, 'twas growing late,
But still we hoped some friendly fish
Would, in pity, take the bait,
But nary one was green enough—
Couldn't see it in that light,
Determined all to keep us there
Waiting for a bite.

'Tis true full many a bite we got,
Which made vexation worse,
'Twas only for your sakes, dear girls,
I didn't rave and curse.
Gnats and musketoes sucked our blood,
Fell vampires in their flight,
We looked as though we measles had
Waiting for a bite.

We plodded on from "hole to hole;"
We *crossed to 'tother side;*
We scratched our faces in the brush,
And waded mud beside,
Until at last quite worn out,
And in a sorry plight,
Despair within our hearts we felt
Waiting for a bite.

The perspiration poured in streams,
Like butter rolls we felt,
Our cases seemed alarming, girls,
I feared that we would melt.
But still this desperate state of things
Though causing some affright
Our purpose fixed did not divert,
Waiting for a bite.

Confound the fish! they "wouldn't take,"
Oh! 'twas a bitter cup,
And mortified we turned toward home
Most loth to give it up.
Away we throw the rustic rods,
Each gave a sigh outright,
And thought we'd had a wretched time
Waiting for a bite.

We strode through many a weedy field,
We crept o'er ditch and bank,
Until we reached our home again,
Most hungry lean and lank,
But there a sweet—a tempting scene
Did greet our longing sight,
Rich viands on the table spread
Waiting for a bite.

Like odor from Arabia's land,
That coffee's perfume rose,
And, oh! delicious *fowl and ham!*
Their incense filled the nose.
We did not keep them waiting long,
We ate with appetite,
And felt that we no longer were
Waiting for a bite.

But, yes, we e'en are waiting still,
And will to end of life,
For in this funny world of ours
There seems to be a strife—
All strive the *biggest bite* to get—
Each has a prize in sight,
Active, doing, still pursuing
Waiting for a bite.

A young lady recently remarked that she could not understand what her brother George Henry saw in the girls, that he liked them so well, and that, for her part, she would not give the company of one young man for that of twenty girls.

DOWN ON THE IRISH.—The *Chicago Times* a howling Democratic organ in the North West, has commenced the abuse of the Irish population of that city, for the active part they took in the war to crush rebellion, and for otherwise supporting the National authority. It is a little strange that after the Democratic leaders find they can no longer use the Irish, they should resort to abuse of that class of our fellow citizens, as the best way of exhibiting their spiteful resentment.

CONUNDRUMS.—Why cannot two slender persons ever become great friends? Because they will always be slight acquaintances.

Why is a crow a brave bird? Because he never shows the white feather.

Why is a person who never lays a wager as bad as a regular gambler? Because he is no better.

Why is dough like the sun? Because, when it rises, it is light.

☞ A young lady of New Bedford was intimately acquainted in a family in which there was a sweet bright little boy of some five years between whom and herself there sprang up a very tender friendship. One day she said to him—

'Willie, do you love me?'

'Yes indeed!' he replied, with a clinging kiss.

'How much?'

'Why, I love you—I love you—up to the sky.'

Just then, his eye fell on his mother. Flinging his arms about her and kissing her passionately said—

'But, mamma, I love you way up to God!'

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.—Twenty compositors in a printing-office, twenty apprentices in a work-shop, twenty young men in a village; all want to get along in the world, and expect to do so. One of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen; one of the apprentices will become a master mechanic; one of the villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is to be the lucky individual? Lucky! There is no luck about it; the thing is almost as certain as the "rule of three." The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money into a savings bank. There are some ways to fortune which look shorter than this, but the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, all traveled along this road.

Miscellaneous.

THE PUBLIC DEBT ON SEPTEMBER 1st.

The present exhibit of Secretary McCULLOCH affords the gratifying news that the Treasury of the United States paid its own way through the month of August. The Taxes and Customs begin to tell most substantially against any further considerable borrowing. There is no increase of the Public Debt since the close of July, save a trifling difference in the grand total of less than a half a million. The Gold balances on hand have been increased about ten millions and the Treasury now holds the large total in Gold and Silver of *forty-five and a half millions;* a sum unprecedented in the history of the Department. The Currency balances are not so heavy as at the close of July, but the unadjusted requisitions on the Treasury are more closely settled up than on any previous report during the War. The Funded Debt bearing Interest in Gold is a few hundred thousand dollars less than on the first of August. The Legal Tender Notes a million less.

These facts are most cheering in several points of view, but chiefly because they point to an early maximum of the Public Debt, rather below than above the prevailing round estimate of three thousand millions, when everything is settled up. If, as we now believe, the Secretary can carry on his finances through the next three months as he did in August, to the meeting of Congress, on his resources from Taxation and Customs, there would be a strong probability of a permanent arrest of borrowing, except to fund previously outstanding obligations in the shape of Currency and Certificates. The authorized limit of $150,000,000 on the line of Deposits has not been reached, and we have no doubt the Secretary will be offered in the meantime, a sufficient sum in currency on 6 per cent. interest, and also Gold for safe keeping, free of interest, (provided he should conclude to accept the last named trust, which, we suspect, has been urged upon him since recent events in Wall street,) to give him on deposit the full total authorized by law.

The internal revenues in September and October, if not in November, must, from the present prospects of trade, and the circumstance that a large share of the last income tax remains to be collected this month, continue on a large scale. The Customs in Gold will scarcely continue so large as in August—about seventeen and a half or eighteen millions at all the ports—but September will probably yield quite as much as July, say thirteen and a half or fourteen millions, and place, with his present Gold balances, a reserved power of at least fifty millions in Gold to raise Currency, by its conversion or gradual sale in the market, if needful for the general conduct of the Treasury or to prevent his Customs accumulations from stimulating the premium on Gold. That Mr. McCULLOCH thoroughly understands this last important consideration—important to the interests of trade as well as public confidence in the Currency—is attested by the steadiness of Gold since the 20th July, and the decrease of Gold gambling, on what is called the Gold Exchange in Broad street, since it was discovered that he would not suffer the very richness of his Customs revenue, to promote an upward speculation.

There would be less cause for rejoicing in the present remarkable buoyancy in trade and heavy receipts in Gold for Customs, if the latter indicated an overgrown, and in the end, exhaustive importation of foreign merchandise; we mean, exhaustive of the reasonable ability of the country to pay for the goods otherwise than by greatly diminishing its Gold and Silver resources of sixty millions a year. But such is not, yet at least, the case. Our tariff duties are working, by the amplest revenue standard, to a different result, and the adjustment being for the greater part by specifics, rather than *ad valorems*, they are not so much affected as under the system of 1864, by the constant changes in foreign and external values. They are the same on sugars whether the East India crop be a large or a moderate one; the same on iron, whether British production be overstrained or held to a fair average. At this part, in July and August, the Government collected $23,000,000 in gold customs on $46,000,000 or $48,000,000 foreign merchandise taken for consumption. In July and August, 1860, before the war, the value of Foreign Goods taken for consumption at this point was $48,889,261, on which the Government received only $8,994,358 in Customs. That the present Tariff is not more prohibitory than the old one, so far as prohibition is judged practically by the needs of the country, is made quite apparent by this comparison.

But our purpose is not to discuss the Tariff, but only, while congratulating our readers on the state of the Public Debt and the prosperity of our Customs revenue, specifically devoted to its support, to say that no part of this prosperity is due to over-importation, any more than our increasing income and excise revenue are due to exhaustive taxation.—*N. Y. Times.*

MEN FIND THEIR OWN LEVEL.

The flattery with which our assembled working classes are apt to be served, undoubtedly contributes to keep many of them content to make no higher attainments. If they are not received with open arms by the educated and refined, they attribute it to their occupation, not to themselves; to the unreasonable pride and prejudice of others, and not to their own deficiency. But water is not the only thing that will find its own level. Genius, wit, learning, ignorance, are each attracted to its like. Two persons were overheard talking in the room where they were at work. "Lord I knowed him well when a boy," said one. "He used to live with his grandfather next door to us. Poor as Job's turkey; but I ain't seen him since till I hearn im in—hall t'other night. Don't s' pose he'd come a nigh me now with a ten foot pole. Them kind o' folks has short memories, ha! ha! Can't tell who a poor working man is, nohow."

No, no, good friend, you are in the wrong. There is, indeed, a great gulf between you and your early friend, but it is not poverty. To say that it is, is only a way you have of flattering your self-love. For if you watch those who frequeut your friend's house you will find many a one who lives in lodgings as plain as your own among them. No, sir, it is not because you work, for he is as hard a worker as you are; but because, (begging your pardon) you are vulgar and ignorant; because you sit in your sitting room at home with your hat on and smoke your pipe or spit tobacco juice on the carpet floor; because you plunge your own knife into the butter and your own fork into the toast, having used both in your eating with equal freedom; because your voice is loud, your tone swaggering, and your grammar horrible; because your two paths from the old school house diverged; his led upward, yours did not; and the fault is not his. You both chose. He chose to cultivate his mental powers; you chose not to do so.

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND.

There is no historical fact better established than that the British government, more than two centuries ago, instituted a system of protection to the infant manufacturers of England, and maintained it persistently until a very recent period. So rigidly was the principle maintained for a long time that the importation of many fabrics was absolutely interdicted, while skilled artisans were introduced from the continent at heavy expense, in order that the several branches of industry in which they were skilled might be established in England, and her own people be instructed in them. This was done, not in a few branches, but many, and the policy was persisted in as long as it was needed to enable the English people to compete successfully with those of other countries more advanced in both skill and capital.

And this policy was eminently successful. Under it the English people became at length among the most skillful in the world in a vast variety of avocations. But this was not all. It was necessary, in order to gain a supremacy which could not be rivaled, that capital should accumulate to such an extent that her prineely manufacturers could command as much money as they wanted at very low rates of interest, often as low as four per cent. As for labor, the supply kept pace with the demand; for, populous as England was reckoned to be at the beginning of the 18th century, its people quadrupled in number between that time and the date at which the protective policy was relaxed, some twenty years ago.

Had England adopted the policy of free trade in the middle, or even towards the close, of the last century she would have been ruined. The competition of the continental countries would have borne down her manufactures, for their growth was slow, and she labored under many disadvantages. But, under her steady system of protection which no changes of party ever disturbed, her coal and iron asserted their power; her resources and the skill of her people were developed; her agriculture flourished amazingly; all interests advanced in an ever increasing ratio, until she became the most opulent and powerful nation on the globe. Her manufactures built up and gave employment to her commerce; her ships carried away her various and valuable fabrics and brought back raw materials to be worked up and increased ten, twenty, fifty fold in value, and then sent back, perhaps, to the very places they came from. Without her manufactures what would the commerce of England have amounted to? Comparatively nothing. And without her long-continued protective policy, what would her manufacturing industry amounted to? Just about as little. She could not have begun to manufacture.

But now England is so rich, so strong, so thoroughly established, that she can afford to challenge the world to adopt the policy of free trade, her statesmen well knowing that no country can successfully compete with her.

Now the United States is in this reepect, relatively, just about where England was at the middle of the last century. We say relatively, for we are just about as able to dispense with protection now as she was then. The day will come, however, when we too shall be able to challenge the world to a game of free trade; and we shall probably not be half so long in reaching that period as England was; but we have not reached it yet by a long way.

There is an unerring criterion by which to know when we may safely adopt the policy of free trade with Europe, and that is, when the average prices of both labor and capital shall be the same there and here. The disparity between these prices here and there mark the degree of protection that this country needs. So long as the European manufacturer can send his fabrics here at a satisfactory profit to himself, just so long is our tariff of duties too low for our own national prosperity.

England has set us an excellent example in this matter; and we will show our sagacity by doing as she did, and not as she now preaches.

THE FREEDMEN IN TENNESSEE.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The *Times'* Washington special says: A communication has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from General Clinton B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner for Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, dated August 26th, from Chattanooga, in reference to Freedmen's affairs in Tennessee. He states that it has been his continual effort to break up all contraband camps in his District, encourage the freedmen to seek labor in the country, and not congregate in cities and towns, and he has been measureably successful. He has broken up every contraband camp in East Tennessee, and at this date not one hundred colored people, and eastward from Chattanooga are drawing rations from the Government. In this region he finds fifty whites to one colored person subsisting off the Government. The camps at Huntsville and Tunnell Hill will be immediately broken up. Those at Gallatin and Henderson are colored. The colored people who came into East Tennessee from North Carolina, are returning to their old homes. The Legislature of Tennessee at the approaching re-union, it is expected, will concede the right of colored people to prosecute in the civil courts, and give testimony in all the courts. The desire on the part of the colored people to be educated is indeed marvelous. They literally hunger and thirst after knowledge, and in many places are themselves contributing liberally for the support of schools.

The immense wagon trains, numbering five hundred wagons, with an ambulance train, which was recently organized for an over land trip to Leavenworth, Kansas, have started on their journey. They are expected to reach their destination in the middle of November.

A WRITER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

He who proposes to print his lucubrations should in the first place have something to say, and then he should study how best to say it. No man should write a line intended to meet the public eye who does not appreciate the moral responsibility which he incurs by that act. The tastes and capacities of the readers of a public journal are as widely different as those of the writers who cater to their literary necessities; and every article, however illogical or poorly written, strikes home somewhere, and exerts an influence upon some one for good or evil. Your words once printed cannot be recalled. —They float out on the great sea of humanity, whispering in a thousand ready ears lessons fraught with life or death. They raise a ripple in the boundless sea of human thought which will expand and flow on forever. By the very act of writing you assume superior knowledge. Keep the grave responsibility steadily before you, and endeavor to make your generation wiser and more virtuous than it would have been if you had not lived.

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's Thy God's and Truth's."

GEN. LOGAN'S APPEAL TO KENTUCKY.

Major General Logan, in a speech at Louisville, urging the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, argued thus:

It is said if the slaves are made free, Kentucky will be without labor. This is a great mistake. If made free, the probabilities are that they will remain, and for wages, labor with much more energy than heretofore. If not made free, with no laws to protect the institution, surrounded as you are by free states, offering to them an asylum and wages for their labor, they will desert their masters and find for themselves a home in a foreign state, where the spirit of freedom is universal. And would it not be better for Kentucky to show her magnanimity, her patriotism, her desire for a lasting peace and the return of fraternal feelings, by at once doing that which, if she does not do, will soon do itself? Think of the great desire on the part of the civilized world that the chains of slavery, still clanking in your State, should be stricken from the limbs of the black man by the generosity and Christian spirit of your own people. Let your cloud-kissing hills and smiling valleys once test the energies of free labor, and ere long the number you are behind your sister states in population you will gather, the deficiency in wealth you will accumulate. Enterprise, capital, intelligence, and Christianity will leap for joy over the new and bright prospects before them. Kentucky will then take the position she ought to occupy among her sister States, and claim rank and respectability second to none.

Our land is swarming with thousands of cripples; some have lost legs and others arms: why do not these men go abroad among the people and hold up their shattered limbs and tell the slaveholder, "This is what your institution has cost me. While you were basking in the sunshine of safety at home I was at the front. I return now to my home to drag out, through a few lingering years, a miserable life." Oh, that I had the power to-night to bring together all the slaveholders of this land, and have them look on in solemn silence, while the crippled, the widows and orphans that have been made by this war, could pass before them in grand review and tell their tales of misery and woe that slavery has brought upon them; were their hearts not made of stone, they would melt while gazing on such a scene, and with one voice let the land be at once rid of the curse that has caused such a dreadful scene. Let us cast our eye down along the banks of the mighty father of waters, and then returning start again at Perryville, and glance along that broad and deep channel over which the red tide of battle rolled through the gorges of the Cumberland and down along the plains of Georgia on to the sea. Then pursue it around through the Carolinas, to Raleigh, and all over the crimsoned soil of Virginia, and as you count the almost countless graves that lie along the banks of that river of blood, thick as "autumn leaves in Vallambrosa," pause for one moment to contemplate the sea of tears, the paroxysms of unutterable agony, all these must have cost when "somebody's darling" had to fall at every blow, and then tell me, if you can, when you know that slavery caused it all, can you still cling to it? It has filled all the land with mourning. It has deluged your land with fraternal blood. It has snapped in twain the tenderest ties of social society. It has caused desolation to reign in princely palaces, where happiness had always held its revels. It has smitten with want and woe millions who were born in the lap of luxury.

How can any mortal man desire to see such a cause of sorrow and suffering, injury and infamy, hypocrisy and hate, perpetuated among the institutions of his country? In heaven's name I implore you, strike at once and deal it a death-blow. Let it be proclaimed to the ends of the earth, that we live in a land of universal liberty, where the fires of patriotism, being rekindled, will glow on as brightly as ever, in a Union that has battered down the walls of treason.

OUT OF ONE'S ELEMENT.

I have thought of a swan, clumsily waddling along on legs that cannot supports its weight, when I have witnessed a great scholar trying to make a speech on a platform, and speaking miserably ill. The great scholar had left his own element, where he was graceful and at ease; he had come to another, which did not by any means suit him. And while he floundered and stammered through his wretched little speech, I have beheld fluent emty pates grinning with joy at the badness of his appearance. They had got the great scholar to race with them, they in their element, and he out of his. They had got him into a duel, giving them the choice of weapons. And having beat him (as logicians say) *sicundum quid*, they plainly thought they had beat him *simpliciter*. You may have been amused at the articles by which men, not good at anything but very fluent speaking, try to induce people infinitely superior to them in every respect save that one, to make fools of themselves by miserable attempts at that thing they could not do. The fluent speakers thought, in fact, to tempt the swan out of the water. The swan, if wise, will decline to come out of the water.

I have beheld a famous anatomist carving a goose. He did it very ill. And the faith of the assembled company in his knowledge of anatomy was manifestly shaken. You may have seen a great and solemn philosopher seeking to make himself agreeable to a knot of pretty young girls in a drawing room. The great philosopher failed in his anxious endeavours, while a brainless cornet succeeded to perfection. Yet, though the cornet eclipsed the philosopher in this one respect, it would be unjust to say that, on the whole, he was the philosopher's superior.—*The Country Parson.*

THE INCOME RETURNS.—It is a mistake to imagine that because a person's income does not actually exceed the amount authorized by law, he need make no returns. A knowledge of this fact will prove a benefit to those so situated who have received no blanks, but who have not supposed it necessary to return them with the requisite statement. Every one who has received a a blank, no matter what may be the amount of his income, or even if, in fact, he have no income at all, must make a return with his blank before the time has expired, or he will be assessed by the District Assessor to the amount he may deem proper, the law allowing no appeal from his assessment.

THE TONGUE.—A white fur on the tongue attends simple fever and inflamation. Yellowness, of the tongue attends a derangement of the liver and is common to billious and typhus fevers. A tongue vividly red on the tip or edge, or down the centre, or over the whole surface, attends inflamation of the mucous membrane of the stomach or bowels. A white velvet tongue attends mental disease. A tongue red at the tips, becoming dry, brown and glazed attends typhus state.

A REFORM NEEDED.

[We clip the following from one of our exchanges because it is equally true in our columns, and the subject deserves more attention than it usually receives.]

There is scarcely a sheet in any of our cities fit to be taken into a respectable house. The advertisements of wretched quacks disfigure one column. Another is filled with, "Wanted—Correspondence." Still another contains notices of vile "Books" and "Circulars." The morning paper will bring more corruption into the hands of a man's children than any other like amount of printed Matter going. We have the protection of law against a certain style of literature. The ordinary newspaper is rapidly approaching a point where it will be necessary to bring us the provisions of that law in defense of outraged public decency.

We know where foul books have been introduced among the young people of our public schools, and have circulated among them for months, to the ruin of many, and the morning paper which the fathers took had informed the children where to send for these issues of the devil's presses.

It is the duty of every man who at all regards the morals and purity of his children to shut out every newspaper which contain, these advertisements. It is purely a question of money with the publishers. They, of course, must have no principle on the matter. They would publish anything whatever, it is clear, if they could make it pay. The decent part of the community must take the matter in hand and make its wishes imperative in this respect. It is very easily done. Stop the paper at once. Withdraw your advertising patronage. Let the merchant and banker and manufacturer refuse to have his honorable business advertised side by side with the cards of "Satan's recruiting sergeants." A course treatment of this sort will soon mend the matter. The appeal to the pocket is unfortunately about the only appeal that many conductors of "a free press" are capable of appreciating.

If quacks and villains must advertise their wares and their wants, let them be forced to do it in sheets which shall go forth as the professed organs of the wretched classes. The police will deal with them as with other nuisances. And let the community, in self defence, force publishers to take their choice. Let us insist on having ratsbane labelled.

We have weekly, almost daily applications for the insertion of advertisements of the class referred to. We always put them in—our waste basket. If we cannot sustain a paper without thus pandering to the low and devilish appetites of depraved human nature we prefer to dig gravel for a living.

THE THINKING-CAP.

"There is no time lost in sharpening the scythe," is an old maxim among mowers, and the same principle applies to every department of activity. The tourist who would take an intelligent view of the scenes through which he is to pass, first sits down and studies up the geography of the country, and also the historical associations with the different localities. The farmer who would do his work to the best advantage must first think well over it, even if it is only laying out the beds of a garden. There is nothing but what we can do better by thinking over it.

A great mathematician said if his life depended on working a problem in two minutes, he would spend one of the minutes in thinking what was the best manner in which to do it.

Knowledge is a great power in the world which works such marvels. It was thinking over it that brought to perfection the wonderful steam-engine, whose might exceeds all that is fabled of the giants of classic history. Your thoughtless "hit or miss" sort of people would never have hit on such an invention.

Boys think—think hard—over whatever comes in your way that is worth a second thought. No one can tell who of you will strike out the next great invention. There will be a great many in the next twenty years. But if you never come out inventors whom the world delighteth to honor, you can certainly be superior workers in your respective callings. You can command respect for your thoroughness in business. You can get a name for a reliable sound judgment on matters in which you are engaged, because you thoroughly understand all the principles and are familiar with their application. This can only be the case after patient and continued observation. There is no fact that bears on the point that you can rightly call of no importance. The most trifling facts have led to the most important results. There is nothing seemingly more fragile and useless than a spider's web, yet one suggested to an observing mind the idea of the suspension bridge.

Be sure to put on your "thinking-cap" as soon as you wake in the morning, and do not put it off till sleep seals up your eyelide for the night.—*Country Gentleman.*

LEGALITY OF MILITARY COURTS.

The Attorney General, in response to the inquiry of President Johnson, whether persons charged with the offense of having assassinated the late President, should be tried before a military tribunal or a civil court, gave a written opinion sustaining the former mode of trial. This opinion has been printed. It maintains that military tribunals exist under and according to the Constitution in time of war; that the law of nations constitutes part of the law of the land, and that the laws of war constitute the greater part of the law of nations. The laws of war authorize human life to be taken without legal process, or that legal process contemplated by the provisions in the Constitution are relied on to show that judiciary tribunals are the Constitutional law of nations, which is the result of experience and wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, banditis, &c., are offenders against the law of nations and of war, and as such amenable to the military. Our constitution has made these laws part of the law of the land. Obedience to the constitution and to the law requires that the military should do their whole duty. They must not only meet and fight the enemies of the country in open battle, but they must kill ortake the secret enemies of the country, and try and execute them according to law. The civil tribunals of the country cannot rightfully interfere with the military in the performance of their high, arduous and perilous, but lawful duties.

The Attorney General characterizes Booth and his associates as secret, active public enemies, and he concludes with the opinion, that the persons who are charged with the assassination of the President, committed the deed as public enemies, as I believe they did, and whether they did or did not, is a question to be decided by the tribunal before which they are tried. They not only can, but ought to be tried before a military tribunal. If the persons charged have offended against the laws of war, it would be palpably wrong for the military to hand them over to the civil courts, as it would be wrong in the civil court to convict a man of murder, who had, in time of war, killed another in battle.

LABOR TO IMPROVE.

What you do, perform well, and labor to improve. Are you an artist? Keep in view the high nature of your calling; emulate the example of Raphael and Da Vinci. Are you a lawyer? Rest not a mere pettifogger, a collector of bills, a pleader in the lower courts; study that you may take a high rank. Are you a minister? Preach well and study your sermon. Don't be a lazy drawling pastor of a meagre church, elevate your people and put energy into them by your discourse, there is no reason why you should not be a Baxter or a Bunyan, a Payson or a Beecher. Are you a mechanic? —Let an Arkwright and a Watt stimulate you; never suffer an article to go from your shop that won't bear scrutiny—that you would not be willing to stamp the maker's name upon. Are you a merchant? Be attentive to your business, understand perfectly what you are about; leave not your accounts to go to loose ends; let a Gregor, a Parker Dana or a Brown be your pattern. Are you a laborer? Be faithful to your business and do everything well; it is the only way to succeed.

Aim high, go beyond others if you can, but study and labor so that no one outsteps you in your profession or business. Never be idle, never lose a minute by sloth and by a lazy spirit; "up and on" should be your motto by day and by night—year in and year out.

DIFFERENT VIEWS OF GETTING MARRIED.

Dr. Thompson, in his "Letters from Europe," handsomely hits off the different views which obtain among different classes and different communities respecting marriage:

One says—

"I wish to take advice about a serious matter that weighs heavily upon my mind."

"What is it?"

"Getting married. Is it best?"

"Well, whom have you in view? If she is young, handsome, and virtuous, the sooner you get her the better. Who is she?"

"Oh, nobody in particular: it is marrying in the abstract that I am thinking about. That is Young Germany.

"Zounds, I love her and will have her, if I have to swim the river for her." Young America.

"No use to deny me or run from me.—Where you go I will go, where you stop I will stop, where you live I will live, where you die I will die, and where you are buried there will I be buried." That is Young Ireland.

"She is worth three thousand one hundred and twenty-seven pounds, six shillings and four pence half penny, which, under the circumstance, is not quite sufficient." Young England.

SCARCE ARTICLES.

A parson who practices all he professes;
A beauty who never feels proud when she dresses;
A lawyer whose honesty pleads for his client;
A braggart whose courage is always defiant:
A sensible dandy, an actual friend;
Philosophy publishing, money to lend;
A skillful physician regardless of self;
A staunch politician forgetful of pelf;
A sour old bachelor neatly arrayed:
And last though not rarest, a cheerful old maid.

THE JUSTICE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—It has been a favorite plea with the more desperate of the copperhead faction anxious to preserve a State and National organization, to persuade every Democrat from supporting a Union nomination on the ground that the Republicans would cheat all who entered into such coalitions. Of course such assertions were utterly devoid of truth. Results prove that the Republicans are faithful to those Democrats who stood by the country in the hour of its danger, despite the denunciations of the men who now insist that all such patriots would be cheated. In many of the counties of the State, where the Republicans have overwhelming majorities, the nominations have been fairly shared with the War Democracy. The nominations of the Union State Convention vindicate the same practice of justice. Gen. Hartranft, the candidate for Auditor General, was a staunch Democrat at the precipitation of the war, and to all intents and purposes, is still a Democrat of the highest integrity and patriotism. On this account he was nominated. Because he repudiated the control of the rascally leaders of an old party organization, and rallied to the support of his country, he was singled out by the Republican party as worthy of its support. As men act toward each other, so also do they deal with principles. Let all honest Democrats ponder this sentiment as they seek an explanation for Gen. Hartranft's nomination.—*Har. Tel.*

HOW SCHOLARS ARE MADE.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical powers to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is under God the maker of his fortune, so is he the maker of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it will most certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must therefore in an important sense educate himself. His book and teacher are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon as an act of emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man that has seen the most, or has read most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and capacity; the greatest of all the warriors that went to the seige of Troy, had not the pre-eminence because nature had given him strength and he carried the largest bow, but because *self-discipline* had taught him *how to bend it.*

WHY IS IT DONE.—The Democratic party is just now engaged in raising the cry of "negro equality," "negro voting," &c., in order to distract the attention of the people, and more especially the soldiers from their damning record of the last three years. They hope by raising false issues, to escape the merited obloquy that rests on them on account of their traitorous course during the existence of the rebellion. It won't win. The people cannot be humbugged in that manner, and the soldiers are not children to be frightened by the cry of negro equality, raised by the Democratic party. They have not forgotten the party nor the men who denounced them as "murderer's," "thieves," "Lincoln hirelings," as will be pretty well ascertained by the vote this fall. The soldiers have not forgotten their old enemies, and honeyed words, and "soft-soaping" generally will not help the Democratic party any, when applied to the "brave boys in blue."

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—Well has a writer said: "Flowers are not trifles, as one might know from the care God has taken of them everywhere; not one unfinished; not one bearing the marks of a brush or pencil. Fringing the eternal borders of mountain winters, gracing the pulseless breast of the gray, old granite, everywhere they are harmonizing. Murderers do not ordinarily wear roses in their button-holes. Villains seldom train vines over cottage doors." And another says, "Flowers are for the young and fr——
DEEDS—
all but the
they are p

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford co.
Gen. MOSES A. ROSS, of Somerset co.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

TREASURER,

Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER,

HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.

POOR DIRECTORS,

JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry,
LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.

AUDITOR,

JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

CORONER.

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton

SOLDIERS READ.

We must say, that laying aside all political prejudices we are opposed to the principle of allowing men to vote, out of the State on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrines of our earliest statesmen: that a standing army is dangerous to a republic. AND FURTHER BELIEVE THAT GIVING SOLDIERS THE POWER TO VOTE ONLY DOUBLES THE DANGER.—*Gazette Jan. 22, 1864.*

$16,000.

☞ Tax-payers of Bedford county recollect that the Democratic party has run the political machinery of Bedford county for the last ten years, and they have run it into debt to the tune of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Though annual settlements are made, and the result published, we, a few weeks ago, were the first to give you light upon the subject. Pause before you cast your votes to continue such a party in power.

ASSESS THE SOLDIERS! ASSESS THE CIVILIANS!!

See that the soldiers in the field and those at home are assessed at once. The election takes place on the 10th day of October and you cannot be ready for it at too early a moment. See to it that every Union voter is properly assessed before it is too late!

THE TWO TICKETS.

Of course it will not be expected of us, in a single review of the candidates placed in nomination before the people, by both parties, to enter into a minute analysis of the peculiarities of each individual, but only to make a general resume and touch upon the salient characteristics of a few. In this broad and liberal sense, we naturally turn first to the action of the two great conventions which recently met at our State Capitol, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates to be supported by the people at the coming October Election. The men thus submitted to the choice and judgment of the people have become common property, and as we are at liberty to discuss the principles embodied in the respective platforms, so are we permitted to examine the character and scrutinize the merits of the different standard bearers selected for the contest. It would seem that the pseudo-Democratic Convention instinctively followed the example set by the Union men, and adopted as their choice, two persons who had served in the present war, and to exhibit their purblind, servile imitation of their opponents, in a degree almost bordering on the ridiculous, selected men from the same counties, and one of them from the same Regiment. So far our enemies had succeeded in making out a *prima facie* case. But when the candid observer of the last four years' events, began to reflect upon the conduct of the men composing this organization during the entire period of the war, of the countenance given by them to secession, their declaration that coercion was unconstitutional, their resistance to the draft, their denunciation of the war, and their wholesale abuse of the soldiers, the defenders of their country, denominating them "hired Hessians," "cut throats," and other opprobrious epithets, we say when all this was seen, the hypocritical action of these demagogical charlatans vanished like gossamer, and this ill-fated ideal creation fell still-born upon the country. Not only was the expedient of chosing soldiers of doubtful propriety, but the particular selection was in itself fatal. Let us see. Col. Davis fashioned after his prototype Jeff. Davis, and whom many of the unterrified democracy of Berks and Schuylkill counties believe to be the arch-conspirator of the Rebellion, left the service because his insatiate ambition was not gratified by the War Department, and ever since that time has been engaged in the dissemination of Copperhead literature in the eastern part of our State, being the editor of a rank, foul-mouthed organ which opposed the extension of the right of suffrage to the soldier and has never ceased to villify the government. On the other hand the Union party present the name of a true and tried veteran, Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, whose praises fill the mouth of the nation, and the splendor of whose deeds will shine brightly on the page of history. But it was not our intention to dwell upon the persons named above, but to draw a hasty sketch of a few of those named in connection with the county offices.

The Democracy of our county, in their eager greed for the spoils, and impelled by the clamor of impatient office-seekers, held their nominating Convention previous to that of the Union party, and, as before intimated, they proceed by instinct alone, they were un- [illegible] ern after us. They [illegible] filed to place sol- [illegible] ve two, neither of [illegible] the war, but be- [illegible] hangers-on of the [illegible] and fishes." [illegible] enly spread, but the [illegible] sponge will readily absorb [illegible] inciples and [illegible] ure which the first rain wash[illegible]ely recog- *Country Gent.* [illegible] ys by des- [illegible] as worthy of their support at the ensuing election. And who are these men? First we have Hon. D. B. Armstrong for the Legislature, who entered the service as a private and by his gallantry was promoted to a Lieutenancy. So badly were his antagonists beaten in the last campaign, that their friends dared not name them again, in that connection, but in their extremity undertook the hopeless experiment of sending two ex-Know-Nothings to the Legislature. But they will fail again, notwithstanding all their "work of labor and of love."

For District Attorney we have flung to the breeze the name of John T. Keagy, a gallant soldier, who was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. He deserves the support of every comrade in arms thro'-out the County. His competitor has filled the office for three years, with what success we leave for those acquainted with the facts to judge. If *one* speech in three years, the writing of half dozen colums of doggerel for a fifth class newspaper, and unblushing hesitation in the trial of a great cause, are recommendations to popular favor, we commend him to the generous sympathy of his blind adherents. Of Capt. Adam Weaverling, we have already expressed our views in another article. If his opponent, lured by the prospect of advancement, is willing to sacrifice his manhood and his better feelings, we are content.

Against Captain Simon Dickerhoof, no word of detraction can be said. He served his country long and well, and never quailed beneath the murderous fire of treason's cohorts. The gallant men of the noble 138th, who for three long years followed, with him the lurid gleam of the flaming war path, and beheld many a brother mingle his patriot blood with the ensanguined field, will not forget their old commander. But what shall we say of him who dreaded the conscription worse than a devouring angel, and who in deep tribulation concluded rather to suffer the relentless pangs of the hermorrhoids induced by a free use of a stomachic purgative known as aloes, than to encounter the leaden hail of the enemy. Poor man! he can never obtain a pension, for he was not wounded in the line of his duty. Space forbids us to canvass further this subject, but we may at no distant day advert to it again.

"WHY PERSECUTEST THOU ME?"

We had intended to leave the case of the Reeds to the judicial tribunals where it belongs without another word of comment, but the course of the *Gazette* renders that impossible. The arrest of Mengel Reed for treason, and his probable trial before the U. S. District Court leaves the subject free from embarrassment on his account, at least. The *Gazette* vainly seeks to excite sympathy for the accused by raising the cry of persecution. Mr. Cessna is persecuting him, forsooth! Did Mr. Cessna advise the wretched young man to abandon his home, and desert his neighbors at the time their very hearthstones were threatened with invasion? Is Mr. Cessna to be blamed because he, perverted and deluded by the teachings of Copperheads, committed the highest crime known to the laws of his country? On the contrary, had he heeded the warnings and listened to the patriotic counsels of Mr. Cessna, his situation to-day would be far different.

But the *Gazette* says he went into the rebel army unwillingly. That is just what a jury of his countrymen will investigate and determine. The truth is the Copperheads of this community were wild in their sympathy for the rebel cause. They mourned at our victories, and exulted at rebel triumphs; they prophesied and prayed for the fina success of the enemies of the Union. This young man went into the Confederate army because his friends taught him to believe the cause was just, and he is less guilty than they. But he and they now seek by a miserable falsehood to evade the consequences of his act.

Mr. Cessna needs no defense for his part in this matter. He is abundantly able to take care of himself. He simply represents the insulted majesty of the law. It is a mockery to say that either the general government or the commonwealth can be represented by the present District Attorney. He possesses neither the ability nor the disposition to discharge his duty towards his country in the premises. It is notorious that he is now and has always been a rebel sympathizer, and his passions and prejudices alike influence him. Instead of joining in this ridiculous clamor about persecution, the friends of good order, of peace, of law, of Union, will thank Mr. Cessna for his conduct. Instead of abusing him, they will do justice to the manly spirit which prompts him to the discharge of his duty to his country in this case, without fear, favor, or hope of reward. The Copperheads are rancorous against him because he possesses courage, ability and patriotism, qualities which they most essentially lack.

A PAIR OF DAVISES.

The Democracy claim that Davis, their candidate for Auditor General, was in the Mexican war. So was the other Davis who is now awaiting trial for treason. True the Democratic candidate went forth and fought against rebellion for a while, but at the same time had a paper published at home opposing the war, and returned home himself to take charge of it before the close of the war and to oppose with all his power the cause for which he had been fighting. What are the principles of the man who denounces the cause in which he himself is fighting. Has he any principles? He is just the man to stand upon the platform of a party, whose name is indissolubly associated with treason, rebellion and civil war, under whose ascendency rebellion was conceived, matured, and ripened, by whose chiefs it was directed, by whose politicians it was excused, defended and declared triumphant, whose organs, orators and conventions to-day uphold, defend and justify the false and pernicious theories from which rebellion sprung.

☞ The soldiers are very anxious to get a peep at those Copperhead badges worn by the candidate for District Attorney and the editor of the *Gazette*. Give us a chance to put them on exibition, and oblige those whom you love so much. Don't keep the soldiers in suspense. Put 'em out!

JEFF. DAVIS is suffering with erysipelas and carbuncles on his leg. He is now permitted to write to his wife

TREASON.

The *Gazette* mocks at the arrest of Mengel Reed for treason. The very thought of it seems to afford the editor infinite merriment. Perhaps there is some other word in his vocabulary that will more fittingly define the deed. Perhaps the editor can invent some euphonism, some soft and candied phrase that will be more pleasing to the ears of his Copperhead readers. For our part, for want of a term that will more nearly describe this last act, this duplicate crime against state and nation, we shall call it *treason*, most foul, black and damnable. Taking all these circumstances together the annals of this war will be searched in vain for a deed of equal turpitude. There may be palliation for a Southern man; for this individual there is no excuse. At the very time when his own state was invaded; in the hour of public gloom and dismay, when his neighbors awaited in dread the coming of the foe; when the rough riders of Jenkins were within a days march of his town, he stole away and joined the enemy, and was caught with arms in his hands, stained perhaps with the blood of his fellow countrymen, on the field of Gettysburg.

This is the charge, and there is a cloud of witnesses to make it good, for within the lines of the enemy at McConnellsburg the young man made no concealment of his purposes. Even the rebel General was shocked at this manifestation of turpitude, and advised him and his comrade to go home. The latter never denied that he volunteered.

This deed may be called merely a youthful escapade, the "spree" of an inconsiderate, hot-headed youth. It exhibited a malice altogether too deliberate and cool to admit of that excuse. Besides, the times are too stern and real to allow such fooling. While thousands, of our bravest youth gave up their lives for their country on the field of battle, it will not do to say that this young man joined the enemy merely for a frolic. To do so, would be to belittle them and the sacred cause for which they died. It would even belittle him; but we are not concerned about that.

The truth is, this young man simply reduced to practice the traitorous teachings of his Copperhead friends. The poison they daily voided on the streets of Bedford produced its legitimate effects. We believe the charges against him are true, and if convicted, we hope he will be punished in a way that will make him a warning to perfidious traitors for all time to come. The case is not one for pardon.

THE FOOT-PRINTS OF THE BARN BURNER.

For the purpose of reminding our Copperhead friends of the fact that men burned the barns of Union men in this county because they sustained the Government, we print the following notice, *verbatim*, which was prepared by the Copperheads of St. Clair and Napier, and stuck up on a tree near Jerry Gordon's barn to warn officers of the Government against doing their duty:

Notice

to all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth that the people will not submit to this Conscript and those that take it on themselves enroll may Look out as the People will enroll them with Cold Lead this war must be stopt and some other plan taken this Administration must extend the Right of Suffrage to Every State and Man and then Every Body will fight and not until then now the man that has the Least Nigger and Wool in him will say the least about this Notice and will obey it the most Yours Truly and Sincerely

It will be remembered that Jerry Gordon's barn was burned, and whilst thus burning this notice was pulled from a tree and read by the astonished inhabitants. Mr. Gordon had been appointed enrolling officer a few days previous and the Copperheads under the darkness of night sought to intimidate him by burning his barn.

These fellows have changed since then. They demanded that "*This* (Lincoln's) *administration must extend the right of suffrage to every State and man and then* EVERY BODY WILL FIGHT." Now they appear to think that the right of suffrage should not be extended to every man. Recollect that the men who burned these barns are to a man Copperheads to-day! How can any soldier affiliate with such men?

REPUDIATION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The first speaker who addressed the Copperhead meeting on last Monday night a week ago, declared that he was in favor of the repudiation of the national debt. This is the true position of the Copperhead party. This fellow was slightly in advance of the rest of the speakers, but beyond question he expressed the sentiments of the party. The Southern States will unquestionably, oppose the payment of the public debt, and for the purpose of securing an alliance with the dominant Southern-party, the Copperheads will do anything. Yes, after they succeed *they will not only repudiate the national debt* BUT WILL REPEAL THE PENSION LAWS AND ASSUME THE PAYMENT OF THE SOUTHERN DEBT. Pensioners and bond-holders can you vote the Copperhead ticket?

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Much as the Democracy may profess love for the soldiers, loyalty and devotion to the country, and a desire to accept the condition of things left by the rebellion, they are continually, by their action, giving the lie to their profession. They plead for Jeff. Davis, they call the trial and execution of assassins, murder, they demand that the states lately in rebellion shall be permitted to return to Congress and take part in the Government of the country in such way and manner as they shall choose. That rebels, traitors, murderers, and assassins shall be permitted to go free, or to be tried by a court and jury of their companions in crime. Nay they even cling to their old leaders, who blushed not, to the last hours of the rebellion, to plead its cause or justify its crime. Thus the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"Vallandigham is engineering the Democratic party in Ohio. The leaders of the Ohio Democracy seem determined to kill the party, and they could not put the power into the hands of any man who can so successfully accomplish that purpose as Vallandigham. The rebuke he got at the last Gubernatorial election ought to have been a lesson to the party and to him. The people who have just put down rebellion are not prepared to accept its known advocates as their future leaders."

NO SUBJUGATION BUT SEPARATION.

The Copperhead candidate for District Attorney, John Palmer, in a speech at St. Clairsville, on the occasion of a presentation of a flag by the Copperheads of Bedford Borough to the Barnburners of of St. Clair township, on the 23d of April, 1864, gave utterance to the following sentiments which we clip from a report, by a reverend gentleman, in the Bedford INQUIRER under date of April 29, of the same year, and as the report was never contradicted, we give it as it then appeared:

Among the many things said, he adverted to Long's secession speech in Congress, a few weeks ago. He said he endorsed the speech, and Mr. Long's position; and would also say, *rather than to have the South subjugated, he would go in for separation.*

Soldiers and war Democrats, can you vote for the man who was opposed to subjugation and in favor of separation? We think not.

WHAT BECAME OF THE PREMIUMS?

There was a considerable amount of gold, silver and demand notes paid into the county treasury during the first two years of the rebellion, and it was there when there was a considerable premium on them. What was done with the premium? We know it was sold. We find no account in the treasurers report. Why is it? Let us have an account of its appropriation. When people are crying about taxes let us know where the money goes.

BOUNTY CHECKS!

The Commissioners pay six per cent. on these checks from the 16th of November, 1863, when does the interest stop? We have seen these checks paid without endorsing the amount of interest paid the payee upon the back of the draft, or noting the date of payment. How does the rTeasurer know to what date to compute the interest? The Copperheads have so long filled their pockets from the Treasury that it is time that we were looking after these things. Come let us know whether there ain't a nice swindle in this matter of interest?

☞ The *Gazette* appears to think it an awful thing that $24,000 bounty was given by Bedford county to raise soldiers to fill a quota while Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Colerain, and Broad Top each paid almost that amount. Yea, if we believe the editor's statement he paid the one twenty-fourth part of that sum to avoid the draft himself. Soldiers, what do you think of the party that raises an ado over the paltry fifty dollars bounty paid your families while you were risking your lives? Shame! shame!!

☞ We notice by the last *Gazette* that the Skedaddlers, Skulkers, Bounty Jumpers, Barnburners and Copperheads generally are going to hold a Mass Meeting at Schellsburg on to-morrow. What a beautiful mess there will be in attendance. We wish some of our friends would send us a list of Skedaddlers on hand for publication. We will wager a new hat that they cannot organize their meeting without drawing heavily upon the above classes.

Mengel Reed, who was arrested immediately after his discharge, for treason, on the oath of a brother of Crouse, and carried to Pittsburgh, has returned to Bedford, having been released.—*Holidaysburg Standard.*

Not exactly *released*, friend Traugh. He was returned here in custody of the Deputy Marshal to give testimony in case of his brother. He was lodged in jail and the sheriff's receipt taken for him until the 21st inst., when he will have a preliminary hearing at Pittsburgh.

☞ Soldiers remember that every man on the Copperhead ticket voted to disfranchise you. One, the candidate for District Attorney, sported a Copperhead badge. Can you vote for them? Answer at the ballot box.

REMEMBER, Soldiers, that every ballot cast against your right to vote was deposited by Democrats. And remember, also, that every ticket *against* the Amendment was printed in a Democratic printing-office.

QUEER CONSISTENCY.

The New York *Evening Post* of Sept. 1st thus sums up the inconsistencies of the Democratic Convention in New Jersey. The application can be made in the same words to the Democratic Platform adopted at Harrisburg.

The New Jersey convention, to which we referred yesterday, passed some sixteen resolutions, in which they condemned the war, but praised the soldiers who carried it on; condemned the administration, but approved the policy of the President, who is the head of the administration; denounced the increase of the national debt, and proposed to add several hundred millions to the amount of that debt; maintained the national honor and faith and advised the taxing of the national bonds; asserted the rights of the states alone to decide the question of suffrage, and yet tried to make that question an issue of general or federal politics.

Truly the blindness, and infatuation of the men, who can swallow as gospel such a bundle of contradictions as Democratic platforms are made up of now a days, is past all hope of redemption, until a new, more intelligent and less credulous generation shall be reared up to take their places.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—There never was a time in the history of this country when so many crimes were daily chronicled as at the present time. No one can read the daily papers without being shocked with the sad details there presented. Crime no longer conceals itself under the darkness of night, but stalks forth with bold front under the blazing light of day.—*Delaware County Republican.*

We are not in the least surprised, nor "shocked," and who should be? when such eminent moralists as Mr. WALTER will publish justificatory articles of the highest crime in the decalogue. We allude to a correspondence from this place on the Crouse murder. If moralists will publish justifications of crime, they certainly ought not to be "shocked" when crime strides on.

A negro mass meeting was recently held in Alabama. About 2,000 former slaves were present Gen. Fisk told them they should have justice and fairplay, but otherwise they must "work out their own salvation."

IN the Alabama Legislature, a project to pension the surviving maimed soldiers of the State who served in the Confederate army will be submitted.

OUR LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

The Union men of Fulton county held their County Nominating Convention on Monday of last week, the 4th instant, and among other resolutions unanimously adopted was the following:

Resolved, That the course of our State Senator, Hon. George W. Householder, and our late Representatives, Messrs. Ross and Armstrong, meets our entire approval; and we hereby renominate for Members of Assembly Moses A. Ross, Esq., of Somerset and Lieut. David B. Armstrong, of Bedford, and waive, so far as Fulton county is concerned, a Legislative Conference.

The Union Convention of Bedford and Somerset counties having unanimously declared in favor of the nomination of Messrs. Ross and Armstrong this action of the Convention in Fulton county, renders the nomination of these gentlemen complete without the formality of holding a district conference. All that now remains to be done, is to procure a good turn-out of the Union men of the district at the polls, and we will return these faithful representatives to Harrisburg, with such an emphatic majority as will mark our approbation of their former services.—*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation announcing the extinguishment of $745,811 26 of the debt of Pennsylvania. This is a heavier reduction than has ever before been made in a single year. It is most creditable to the administration, especially as it was made during a period when the expenses of the State were unusually heavy. On the 1st of December, 1864, the debt of Pennsylvania $39,379,603; but the State held bonds of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad Companies to the amount of $10,300,000, so that the actual debt was but $29,079,603. Deduct from this the amount just extinguished and we have the present actual debt of the State only $28,333,792. It is probable that next year the reduction will be a full million, and the following years still more.—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal.*

PARTY NAMES IN THE SOUTH.

A Richmond correspondent says that the old party names of "Whig" and "Democrat" are being revived in the South with very significant meaning. When a man says there that he is a Democrat he is at once understood to have been a traitor and still a secessionist at heart; when the name Whig is applied the person to whom it is applied is understood to be a Unionist, who resisted secession. The Whig party of the South always was a Union party, while the Democratic leaders there plotted for thirty years to destroy the Union, and finally succeeded in plunging the country into a terrible war. The name should be buried with the great crimes it inaugurated.—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal.*

Democratic Platforms.

The so-called Democratic platforms abound with earnest professions of regard for "State rights" and denunciations of military commissions. The practical meaning of the first of these declarations, as applied to the present position of national affairs, is that they wish the slave States to be permitted to re-establish slavery under some new name, so that the negroes may be as much oppressed hereafter as before the war; and of the second, that they wish swindling contractors, conspirators, and the wretches who condemned our unfortunate prisoners to the fatal tortures of Andersonville and Libby to escape unwhipt of justice. They heap condemnation upon the men who rescued the nation from traitorous attacks, and reserve an abundance of sympathy for Secessionists who commenced the war. They delight in prating of the Constitution as an instrument that incidentally confers certain sacred privileges upon all its faithful citizens, and for the enforcement of a class that they think might shield Jefferson Davis or Wirz they make a loud outcery, but they are full of virtuous indignation against the men whose patriotic exertions saved the Constitution as a whole for the benefit of a great people, and rescued the Government from a fearful and gigantic assault.

HARD ON DEMOCRACY.—Harper's Weekly, which was one of the strongest defenders of democracy before the Rebellion, speaks thus harshly but truthfully of the corrupt thing. It says, "The national prestige of the Democratic name is gone. The name of Democracy is indissolubly associated with treason, rebellion, and civil war. Under Democratic ascendency the conspiracy was conceived and matured. Under a Democratic Administration it ripened. By Democratic chiefs it was directed. By Democratic politicians it was defended and excused. By a Democratic Convention it was declared triumphant. By Democratic organs and orators, as far as they dare, the theories from which the rebellion sprung are still justified. The Democratic party has forced its best men from its ranks. It has prostituted a noble name to the basest purpose. At some time that name may become again respectable, but for the present, American people have had quite enough of "the Democracy."—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal.*

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, made a speech last week, at Ravenna. As to the Democratic cry for the taxation of U. S. Bonds, the Senator (who is Chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee) said that such a tax cannot be laid upon the bonds by States and municipalities without reversing the often reaffirmed decisions of the Supreme Court, and affecting the Constitutional power of the Government to borrow money on the credit of the United States. He regards the proviso in the loan laws exempting the bonds from State and municipal taxation, as no more than a notification to the holders of their legal rights, and that no such tax could have been levied by States, even had the proviso not been inserted. In this opinion, follow the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the reasoning of Chief Justice Marshall.—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal.*

IT SHOULD not be forgotten that the Democracy of the North is now, as it has always been, the fast friend and faithful ally of Human Slavery. It would re-establish Slavery to-morrow, if it could, and make it a national institution. Is the proof asked for? We cite the fact that not a single Democratic Convention in a Northern State has approved the Constitutional Amendment *abolishing* Slavery, and we cite also the fact that the only three loyal States—Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky—which have positively refused to ratify that Amendment, are governed by Democrats. Put the Northern Democracy and their Southern friends in possession of the Federal Government, and Slavery would be re-established right off.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The Rights of Colored Men in Virginia.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* says:—"In the County Court of this county, recently, it was decided, in accordance with the 8th section of the Bill of Rights, that colored men are entitled, in all capital or criminal prosecutions, to a trial by jury. The 6th section of the Bill of Rights gives to colored men the right to vote and reads as follows:

"That all elections ought to be free, and that *all men* giving sufficient evidence of common interest with and attachment to the community *have the right of suffrage*, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public use *without their own consent or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good.*

OIL NEWS.

The present amount of daily production of the Venango Oil Region, we should estimate at not less than 8,000 barrels. In May, 1862, the daily production was 5,717 barrels. At the present rate of striking good wells, another month or so will find us with a daily production of probably not less than 10,000 barrels.—*Oil City Register.*

The Pithole & Oil City railroad is progressing finely. Between four and five hundred hands are engagad on it, and a considerable distance is already finished and ready for the iron. The road will be finished from the United States well to the mouth of Pithole, a distance of six miles, in ninety days from its commencement.

A new well was struck on Tarr Farm this week. It is about three rods east of Clark & Summer's office. It is pumping from seventy-five to one hundred barrels and improving. It is called the Palmer well. The well known as the Hickory well, adjoining the Palmer well, which has produced no oil for the last ten months, revived and is now pumping seventy-five barrels, and increasing rapidly.—*Titusville Herald.*

We learn that a good vein of oil was struck in Lyon, Shorb & Co's. well on Brush Run. This will prove cheerful news to those who have secured oil sites on that stream and encourage others to commence boring immediately.—*Clarion Banner.*

Hilger's Petroleum Recorder has the following information in regard to new oil strikes:

On Wednesday last another one hundred and fifty barrel well was struck on Bennehoff run. This is the seventh flowing well on the same run, all belonging to the Bennekoff Run Petroleum Company of New York. The total product of all these wells exceeds eleven hundred barrels per day.

The new well on the Egbert farm is now yielding from sixty to seventy barrels per day, and improving.

The new well on the Stowell farm, having been retubed, is now flowing about one hundred barrels per day.

A well has been struck on Sugar creek, on the middle branch, two miles above Cooperstown, which yields twenty barrels per day of the best lubricating oil, and is constantly increasing, this well is called the Colonel Castle well, named after its principal owner; is down five hundred and ninety feet, and because of the density of oil, and favorable locality for shipment of its product, entitles it to be classed among the best wells in the "Petroleum Valley."

A dispatch from the Shaffer farm states that a well owned by the Renssalaer Oil Company of Troy, Situated on Hemlock run, near Bull run, commenced pumping with a good show of oil, and with favorable indications of its terminating in a flowing well.

Last Tuesday the Engineer Well No. 1, on the Rickets farm, Cherry Run, struck a fine vein of oil and gas at a depth of five hundred and fifty feet.

FROM THE KANAWHA OIL REGION.

On last Tuesday morning a strike was made on Burning Spring Run by Ruff & Harled, of Westmoreland county, Pa. This is a flowing well, and it is believed, will prove equal to the celebrated Lewellen well. When it commenced to flow, the yield of one hour was estimated at fifty barrels. On Saturday morning oil was also struck in a well on French Creek and Newell's Run Mining Company, and yields twenty barrels per day.

Mansfield & Co., of Steubenvill, have struck a vein of oil, at their borings on Thirteen mile creek, Putnam county, West Virginia. This well continues to flow one hundred barrels per day. Harney & Co., have also been successful in striking a fine vein, on Eighteen mile creek, same country.

Measures are now on foot to establish an oil exchange at Parkersburg.

OFFICIAL FRAUDS.

Ohio State Treasurer a Defaulter—He is Arrested, and his Office Declared Vacant—Movements of the European Capitalists.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—G. Volney Dorsey, Treasurer of the State, was arrested last night at Columbus, on a warrant issued by Governor Anderson, charged with breach of trust and embezzlement. Mr. Dorsey gave bail in the sum of $600,000, thes amount fixed by law. The warrant charges him with loaning $50,000 to a banking house at Columbus.

The Governer has issued a proclamation declairing the office of Treasurer of the State vacant. The delegation of European capitalists arrived here last night. A grand banquet is to be given this evening.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, September 12.—A Beaufort (N. C.) letter of September 9, states that not a single house can be had in Newbern, and warns Northerners, who intended emigrating there to be prepared accordingly. The lack of mechanics, sawmills, and building, materials, combined with the refusal of property holders who have been identified with the Rebellion to sell any of the thousands of acres of timber land within sight of Newbern, prevent any progress in building by enterprising persons; and it is proposed that mass metings be held at Newbern, Beaufort and Washington, to demand the enforcement of the Confiscation act, if this proscriptive policy is not abandoned.

A Chamber of Commerce is about being organized in Newbern.

A Raleigh letter of September 8, says the colored people will hold a State Convention on the 29th of September, and have invited ex-Secretary Chase, Horace Greeley, Benjamin Butler, Henry Wilson, C. Summer, G. Smith, Thaddeus Stevens, and others to be present. The Convention will consider the propriety of asking for the elective franchise which they enjoyed prior to 1830.

The Great Indian Council.

FORT SMITH, Arkansas, September 10.—The Indian Council was yesterday occupied in reading the stipulations to be imposed by the Government upon all treaties in the Southwest.

These stipulations propose a grand confederation of all the tribes into one, the national territory of which shall be the present Indian Territory, and such other as the Government may decide upon. The tribes now in Kansas to be removed south.

The southwestern tribes will be expected to compel the Indians of the plains to observe their treaties. The Indians now here say they understand they were called to meet the late rebel tribes and renew friendly relations with them, and not to make new treaties, which they say they are unwilling and unauthorized to do. The loyal tribes are now here, and the others are expected soon.

FORT SMITH, September 11.—Replies were made to-day by the delegations present to the propositions presented to them on Saturday. All speak favorably of the policy of the Government, and appear anxious to renew friendly relations with it, and many of them promise their aid in bringing the hostile Indians of the plains to terms.

A message arrived to-day from the council in session at Armstrong's Academy, by the Cherokees and Choctaws, stating that their delegates will arrive on Friday.

THE people of South Carolina are actively engaged in the adoption of preliminary measures to secure a full representation in the State Convention to assemble next month. The Union basis of reconstruction is the most popular.

A CONVENTION of colored people is to assemble at Raliegh, N. C., to consider the condition and prospects of the race under the new order of things.

ROBERT E. LEE has consented to accept the Presidency of Washington College, which, next to William and Mary, is the oldest institution of learning in Virginia.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Pacific Railroad is completed 50 miles from Sacramento, making the entire distance constructed since January, 24 miles. Four thousand laborers are employed, and the number is being constantly increased.

An immense coal field has been discovered at Redwood Falls, 20 miles from Fort Ridley, Minn.

Gen. Grant has written a letter to Assistant Secretary Dana, deprecating the assaults being made on Gen. Hunter, and indorsing his West Virginia Campaign.

A lady in Philadelphia was thrown violently backward out of a buggy, and would doubtless have been killed, had not her waterfall protected her head from the concussion with the pavement.

A beautiful and accomplished young lady, daughter of James McGregor, Esq., President of the State Bank in Boston, was pistol firing at a target in New-Hampton, when a pistol in the hands of a companion was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering her brain. She exclaimed, "Oh, God!" and fell a corpse.

A lady in Malta, Ill., while upon a load of hay with a pitchfork in her hands, was thrown off, striking upon the tines of the fork in such a way that one of them passed through her body, the end coming out at her back. She was alive a week after the accident.

A box was shipped from Fortress Monroe, August 25, to New-York. It was said to contain tools, but was found, upon reaching New York, to contain a corpse.

Large fields of cotton are growing in California. The State offers a bounty of $3,000 for the first 100 acres of cotton—also $3,000 for the first 100 bales of 300 pounds each. Over $100,000 is donated by the State for the encouragement of agriculture, in the raising of various products.

The Illinois State Agricultural Fair commenced at Chicago on the 4th inst. The New England Agricultural Fair opened at Concord, New Hampshire, on the 5th.

Wirz has furnished his counsel with documentary evidence to prove that in establishing the dead line in the prison pen he acted in accordance with orders.

At Winona, Wisconsin, Gen. Grant delivered what is supposed to be his longest speech on record, containing 53 words.

Horace Greeley is to deliver the annual address at the Minnesota State Fair, at Minneapolis, the last week in September. His subject will probably be "The Eradication of Weeds."

The evidence against Wirz of Sergeant Boston Corbett, who shot Booth, will be rejected by the Court, on the ground that Corbett is a monomaniac on the subject of Rebel cruelties.

In Idaho Territory greenbacks are taken for gold dust at par.

The records of the Andersonville prison, which were secured, have recently mysteriously disappeared, and a quartermaster's Clerk is now under arrest on suspicion of knowing what has become of them.

At Wilson's Gulch, Idaho Territory, a nugget of gold was found which is valued at more than $2,000.

Snow fell at the White Mountains last week.

In Idaho Territory, near Prickly Pear City, more or less gold is found in every stream, dry gulch and bar throughout the country.

There are now in existence 1,457 oil companies, with a total capital of $869,584,000.

In 1860 the amount of beer sold in the United States was 8,000,000 barrels. In 1864 the quantity used had increased to 24,000,000 barrels, or nearly a barrels apiece for everybody.

In a Chicago Street car, a pale but pretty young woman gave up her seat to a one-legged soldier, who proved to be her husband, long mourned as dead.

A young lady recently died in a few hours after witnessing a butcher killing a lamb.

Gov. Henry, of Washington Territory, who was lost on the Brother Jonathan, was an intimate friend of President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln, who were married at his house.

A California Sculptor has nearly completed a colossal statue of President Lincoln. It is nine feet in height, and stands on a pedestal ten feet in height.

A lady and daughter, while driving in Michigan, recently, were attacked by bees, and stung so severely that the daughter died. The horse also died in three or four hours.

There are in the oil regions a class of men called oil smellers, who for $10 indicate the place for boring.

Gen. Swift, who died recently, was the first cadet ever appointed to West Point. He entered the Academy it 1802.

Col. Parker, Gen. Grant's Chief of staff, is a pure Seneca Indian, and grandson of the celebrated chief Red Jacket.

In Connecticut, under the existing laws, no dog can have an existence, legally, unless he is regularly registered; and wears a collar with his proper number marked upon it.

A lady in Massachusetts, while in a fit of mental derangement, shot dead her husband, daughter and herself.

They have had a slight frost in some portions of Michigan.

The receipts of internal revenue by the Treasury Department for August were $34,000,000.

The receipts of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad will this year foot up to about $15,000,000, between $5,000,000 and $6,000 000 of which is clear profit.

It is said that Gen. Butler is to be associated with the Attorney-General as a public prosecutor of Jeff. Davis.

The vicinity of Lewiston, Maine, is infested with gipsies.

The regular army is rapidly filling up with men who have already served as volunteers.

The National debt is $2,757,689,571, on which the yearly interest is $138,031,620. The debt has been increased only $295,000 since the 31st of July last.

The hostility of Catholic priests to the organization of the Fenians is very marked, and the Papal influence at Rome has been and is still to be directed against this body.

The next Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet in Philadelphia on the 4th of October. The meeting will be one of the most important in the history of the church. An effort will be made to introduce a new canon, intended to allow the clergy more liberal relations with those of other denominations. The return of delegates from the Southern dioceses will be another and still more important feature.

Frauds of army officers, perpetrated by forging descriptive lists, signatures to passes and other military papers, have just been developed in Baltimore.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford co.
Gen. MOSES A. ROSS, of Somerset co.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

TREASURER,

Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER,

HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.

POOR DIRECTORS,

JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry,
LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.

AUDITOR,

JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

CORONER.

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton

SOLDIERS READ.

We must say, that laying aside all political prejudices we are opposed to the principle of allowing men to vote, out of the State on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrines of our earliest statesmen: that a standing army is dangerous to a republic. AND FURTHER BELIEVE THAT GIVING SOLDIERS THE POWER TO VOTE ONLY DOUBLES THE DANGER.—*Gazette Jan. 22, 1864.*

$16,000.

☞ Tax-payers of Bedford county recollect that the Democratic party has run the political machinery of Bedford county for the last ten years, and they have run it into debt to the tune of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Though annual settlements are made, and the result published, we, a few weeks ago, were the first to give you light upon the subject. Pause before you cast your votes to continue such a party in power.

ASSESS THE SOLDIERS! ASSESS THE CIVILIANS!!

See that the soldiers in the field and those at home are assessed at once. The election takes place on the 10th day of October and you cannot be ready for it at too early a moment. See to it that every Union voter is properly assessed before it is too late!

THE TWO TICKETS.

Of course it will not be expected of us, in a single review of the candidates placed in nomination before the people, by both parties, to enter into a minute analysis of the peculiarities of each individual, but only to make a general resume and touch upon the salient characteristics of a few. In this broad and liberal sense, we naturally turn first to the action of the two great conventions which recently met at our State Capitol, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates to be supported by the people at the coming October Election. The men thus submitted to the choice and judgment of the people have become common property, and as we are at liberty to discuss the principles embodied in the respective platforms, so are we permitted to examine the character and scrutinize the merits of the different standard bearers selected for the contest. It would seem that the pseudo-Democratic Convention instinctively followed the example set by the Union men, and adopted as their choice, two persons who had served in the present war, and to exhibit their purblind, servile imitation of their opponents, in a degree almost bordering on the ridiculous, selected men from the same counties, and one of them from the same Regiment. So far our enemies had succeeded in making out a *prima facie* case. But when the candid observer of the last four years' events, began to reflect upon the conduct of the men composing this organization during the entire period of the war, of the countenance given by them to secession, their declaration that coercion was unconstitutional, their resistance to the draft, their denunciation of the war, and their wholesale abuse of the soldiers, the defenders of their country, denominating them "hired Hessians," "cut throats," and other opprobrious epithets, we say when all this was seen, the hypocritical action of these demagogical charlatans vanished like gossamer, and this ill-fated ideal creation fell stillborn upon the country. Not only was the expedient of chosing soldiers of doubtful propriety, but the particular selection was in itself fatal. Let us see. Col. Davis fashioned after his prototype Jeff. Davis, and whom many of the unterrified democracy of Berks and Schuylkill counties believe to be the arch-conspirator of the Rebellion, left the service because his insatiate ambition was not gratified by the War Department, and ever since that time has been engaged in the dissemination of Copperhead literature in the eastern part of our State, being the editor of a rank, foul-mouthed organ which opposed the extension of the right of suffrage to the soldier and has never ceased to villify the government. On the other hand the Union party present the name of a true and tried veteran, Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, whose praises fill the mouth of the nation, and the splendor of whose deeds will shine brightly on the page of history. But it was not our intention to dwell upon the persons named above, but to draw a hasty sketch of a few of those named in connection with the county offices.

The Democracy of our county, in their eager greed for the spoils, and impelled by the clamor of impatient office-seekers, held their nominating Convention previous to that of the Union party, and, as before intimated, they proceed by instinct alone, they were unable in this instance to pattern after us. They therefore very naturally failed to place soldiers upon their ticket, save two, neither of whom served a full year in the war, but bestowed their favors to old hangers-on of the party, whose sole recommendation is their intense love for the "loaves and fishes." The Union men, true to their principles and their professions, very appropriately recognized the claims of our brave boys by designating no less than six of them as worthy of their support at the ensuing election. And who are these men? First we have Hon. D. B. Armstrong for the Legislature, who entered the service as a private and by his gallantry was promoted to a Lieutenancy. So badly were his antagonists beaten in the last campaign, that their friends dared not name them again, in that connection, but in their extremity undertook the hopeless experiment of sending two ex-Know-Nothings to the Legislature. But they will fail again, notwithstanding all their "work of labor and of love."

For District Attorney we have flung to the breeze the name of John T. Keagy, a gallant soldier, who was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. He deserves the support of every comrade in arms throughout the County. His competitor has filled the office for three years, with what success we leave for those acquainted with the facts to judge. If *one* speech in three years, the writing of half dozen colums of doggerel for a fifth class newspaper, and unblushing hesitation in the trial of a great cause, are recommendations to popular favor, we commend him to the generous sympathy of his blind adherents. Of Capt. Adam Weaverling, we have already expressed our views in another article. If his opponent, lured by the prospect of advancement, is willing to sacrifice his manhood and his better feelings, we are content.

Against Captain Simon Dickerhoof, no word of detraction can be said. He served his country long and well, and never quailed beneath the murderous fire of treason's cohorts. The gallant men of the noble 138th, who for three long years followed, with him the lurid gleam of the flaming war path, and beheld many a brother mingle his patriot blood with the ensanguined field, will not forget their old commander. But what shall we say of him who dreaded the conscription worse than a devouring angel, and who in deep tribulation concluded rather to suffer the relentless pangs of the hermorrhoids induced by a free use of a stomachic purgative known as aloes, than to encounter the leaden hail of the enemy. Poor man! he can never obtain a pension, for he was not wounded in the line of his duty. Space forbids us to canvass further this subject, but we may at no distant day advert to it again.

"WHY PERSECUTEST THOU ME?"

We had intended to leave the case of the Reeds to the judicial tribunals where it belongs without another word of comment, but the course of the *Gazette* renders that impossible. The arrest of Mengel Reed for treason, and his probable trial before the U. S. District Court leaves the subject free from embarrassment on his account, at least. The *Gazette* vainly seeks to excite sympathy for the accused by raising the cry of persecution. Mr. Cessna is persecuting him, forsooth! Did Mr. Cessna advise the wretched young man to abandon his home, and desert his neighbors at the time their very hearthstones were threatened with invasion? Is Mr. Cessna to be blamed because he, perverted and deluded by the teachings of Copperheads, committed the highest crime known to the laws of his country? On the contrary, had he heeded the warnings and listened to the patriotic counsels of Mr. Cessna, his situation to-day would be far different.

But the *Gazette* says he went into the rebel army unwillingly. That is just what a jury of his countrymen will investigate and determine. The truth is the Copperheads of this community were wild in their sympathy for the rebel cause. They mourned at our victories, and exulted at rebel triumphs; they prophesied and prayed for the fina success of the enemies of the Union. This young man went into the Confederate army because his friends taught him to believe the cause was just, and he is less guilty than they. But he and they now seek by a miserable falsehood to evade the consequences of his act.

Mr. Cessna needs no defense for his part in this matter. He is abundantly able to take care of himself. He simply represents the insulted majesty of the law. It is a mockery to say that either the general government or the commonwealth can be represented by the present District Attorney. He possesses neither the ability nor the disposition to discharge his duty towards his country in the premises. It is notorious that he is now and has always been a rebel sympathizer, and his passions and prejudices alike influence him. Instead of joining in this ridiculous clamor about persecution, the friends of good order, of peace, of law, of Union, will thank Mr. Cessna for his conduct. Instead of abusing him, they will do justice to the manly spirit which prompts him to the discharge of his duty to his country in this case, without fear, favor, or hope of reward. The Copperheads are rancorous against him because he possesses courage, ability and patriotism, qualities which they most essentially lack.

A PAIR OF DAVISES.

The Democracy claim that Davis, their candidate for Auditor General, was in the Mexican war. So was the other Davis who is now awaiting trial for treason. True the Democratic candidate went forth and fought against rebellion for a while, but at the same time had a paper published at home opposing the war, and returned home himself to take charge of it before the close of the war and to oppose with all his power the cause for which he had been fighting. What are the principles of the man who denounces the cause in which he himself is fighting. Has he any principles? He is just the man to stand upon the platform of a party, whose name is indissolubly associated with treason, rebellion and civil war, under whose ascendency rebellion was conceived, matured, and ripened, by whose chiefs it was directed, by whose politicians it was excused, defended and declared triumphant, whose organs, orators and conventions to-day uphold, defend and justify the false and pernicious theories from which rebellion sprung.

☞ The soldiers are very anxious to get a peep at those Copperhead badges worn by the candidate for District Attorney and the editor of the *Gazette*. Give us a chance to put them on exibition, and oblige those whom you love so much. Don't keep the soldiers in suspense. Put 'em out!

Jeff. Davis is suffering with erysipelas and carbuncles on his leg. He is now permitted to write to his wife

TREASON.

The *Gazette* mocks at the arrest of Mengel Reed for treason. The very thought of it seems to afford the editor infinite merriment. Perhaps there is some other word in his vocabulary that will more fittingly define the deed. Perhaps the editor can invent some euphonism, some soft and candied phrase that will be more pleasing to the ears of his Copperhead readers. For our part, for want of a term that will more nearly describe this last act, this duplicate crime against state and nation, we shall call it *treason*, most foul, black and damnable. Taking all these circumstances together the annals of this war will be searched in vain for a deed of equal turpitude. There may be palliation for a Southern man; for this individual there is no excuse. At the very time when his own state was invaded; in the hour of public gloom and dismay, when his neighbors awaited in dread the coming of the foe; when the rough riders of Jenkins were within a days march of his town, he stole away and joined the enemy, and was caught with arms in his hands, stained perhaps with the blood of his fellow countrymen, on the field of Gettysburg.

This is the charge, and there is a cloud of witnesses to make it good, for within the lines of the enemy at McConnellsburg the young man made no concealment of his purposes. Even the rebel General was shocked at this manifestation of turpitude, and advised him and his comrade to go home. The latter never denied that he volunteered.

This deed may be called merely a youthful escapade, the "spree" of an inconsiderate, hot-headed youth. It exhibited a malice altogether too deliberate and cool to admit of that excuse. Besides, the times are too stern and real to allow such fooling. While thousands, of our bravest youth gave up their lives for their country on the field of battle, it will not do to say that this young man joined the enemy merely for a frolic. To do so, would be to belittle them and the sacred cause for which they died. It would even belittle him; but we are not concerned about that.

The truth is, this young man simply reduced to practice the traitorous teachings of his Copperhead friends. The poison they daily voided on the streets of Bedford produced its legitimate effects. We believe the charges against him are true, and if convicted, we hope he will be punished in a way that will make him a warning to perfidious traitors for all time to come. The case is not one for pardon.

THE FOOT-PRINTS OF THE BARN BURNER.

For the purpose of reminding our Copperhead friends of the fact that men burned the barns of Union men in this county because they sustained the Government, we print the following notice, *verbatim*, which was prepared by the Copperheads of St. Clair and Napier, and stuck up on a tree near Jerry Gordon's barn to warn officers of the Government against doing their duty:

Notice

to all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth that the people will not submit to this Conscript and those that take it on themselves enroll may Look out as the People will enroll them with Cold Lead this war must be stopt and some other plan taken this Administration must extend the Right of Suffrage to Every State and Man and then Every Body will fight and not until then now the man that has the Least Nigger and Wool in him will say the least about this Notice and will obey it the most Yours Truly and Sincerely

It will be remembered that Jerry Gordon's barn was burned, and whilst thus burning this notice was pulled from a tree and read by the astonished inhabitants. Mr. Gordon had been appointed enrolling officer a few days previous and the Copperheads under the darkness of night sought to intimidate him by burning his barn.

These fellows have changed since then. They demanded that "*This* (Lincoln's) *administration must extend the right of suffrage to every State and man and then* EVERY BODY WILL FIGHT." Now they appear to think that the right of suffrage should not be extended to every man. Recollect that the men who burned these barns are to a man Copperheads to-day! How can any soldier affiliate with such men?

REPUDIATION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The first speaker who addressed the Copperhead meeting on last Monday night a week ago, declared that he was in favor of the repudiation of the national debt. This is the true position of the Copperhead party. This fellow was slightly in advance of the rest of the speakers, but beyond question he expressed the sentiments of the party. The Southern States will unquestionably, oppose the payment of the public debt, and for the purpose of securing an alliance with the dominant Southern-party, the Copperheads will do anything. Yes, after they succeed *they will not only repudiate the national debt* BUT WILL REPEAL THE PENSION LAWS AND ASSUME THE PAYMENT OF THE SOUTHERN DEBT. Pensioners and bond-holders can you vote the Copperhead ticket?

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Much as the Democracy may profess love for the soldiers, loyalty and devotion to the country, and a desire to accept the condition of things left by the rebellion, they are continually, by their action, giving the lie to their profession. They plead for Jeff. Davis, they call the trial and execution of assassins, murder, they demand that the states lately in rebellion shall be permitted to return to Congress and take part in the Government of the country in such way and manner as they shall choose. That rebels, traitors, murderers, and assassins shall be permitted to go free, or to be tried by a court and jury of their companions in crime. Nay they even cling to their old leaders, who blushed not, to the last hours of the rebellion, to plead its cause or justify its crime. Thus the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"Vallandigham is engineering the Democratic party in Ohio. The leaders of the Ohio Democracy seem determined to kill the party, and they could not put the power into the hands of any man who can so successfully accomplish that purpose as Vallandigham. The rebuke he got at the last Gubernatorial election ought to have been a lesson to the party and to him. The people who have just put down rebellion are not prepared to accept its known advocates as their future leaders."

NO SUBJUGATION BUT SEPARATION.

The Copperhead candidate for District Attorney, John Palmer, in a speech at St. Clairsville, on the occasion of a presentation of a flag by the Copperheads of Bedford Borough to the Barnburners of of St. Clair township, on the 23d of April, 1864, gave utterance to the following sentiments which we clip from a report, by a reverend gentleman, in the Bedford INQUIRER under date of April 29, of the same year, and as the report was never contradicted, we give it as it then appeared:

Among the many things said, he adverted to Long's secession speech in Congress, a few weeks ago. He said he endorsed the speech, and Mr. Long's position; and would also say, *rather than to have the South subjugated, he would go in for separation.*

Soldiers and war Democrats, can you vote for the man who was opposed to subjugation and in favor of separation? We think not.

WHAT BECAME OF THE PREMIUMS?

There was a considerable amount of gold, silver and demand notes paid into the county treasury during the first two years of the rebellion, and it was there when there was a considerable premium on them. What was done with the premium? We know it was sold. We find no account in the treasurers report. Why is it? Let us have an account of its appropriation. When people are crying about taxes let us know where the money goes.

BOUNTY CHECKS!

The Commissioners pay six per cent. on these checks from the 16th of November, 1863, when does the interest stop? We have seen these checks paid without endorsing the amount of interest paid the payee upon the back of the draft, or noting the date of payment. How does the Treasurer know to what date to compute the interest? The Copperheads have so long filled their pockets from the Treasury that it is time that we were looking after these things. Come let us know whether there ain't a nice swindle in this matter of interest?

☞ The *Gazette* appears to think it an awful thing that $24,000 bounty was given by Bedford county to raise soldiers to fill a quota while Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Colerain, and Broad Top each paid almost that amount. Yea, if we believe the editor's statement he paid the one twenty-fourth part of that sum to avoid the draft himself. Soldiers, what do you think of the party that raises an ado over the paltry fifty dollars bounty paid your families while you were risking your lives? Shame! shame!!

☞ We notice by the last *Gazette* that the Skedaddlers, Skulkers, Bounty Jumpers, Barnburners and Copperheads generally are going to hold a Mass Meeting at Schellsburg on to-morrow. What a beautiful mess there will be in attendance. We wish some of our friends would send us a list of Skedaddlers on hand for publication. We will wager a new hat that they cannot organize their meeting without drawing heavily upon the above classes.

Mengel Reed, who was arrested immediately after his discharge, for treason, on the oath of a brother of Crouse, and carried to Pittsburgh, has returned to Bedford, having been released.—*Holidaysburg Standard.*

Not exactly *released*, friend Traugh. He was returned here in custody of the Deputy Marshal to give testimony in case of his brother. He was lodged in jail and the sheriff's receipt taken for him until the 21st inst., when he will have a preliminary hearing at Pittsburgh.

☞ Soldiers remember that every man on the Copperhead ticket voted to disfranchise you. One, the candidate for District Attorney, sported a Copperhead badge. Can you vote for them? Answer at the ballot box.

REMEMBER, Soldiers, that every ballot cast against your right to vote was deposited by Democrats. And remember, also, that every ticket *against* the Amendment was printed in a Democratic printing-office.

QUEER CONSISTENCY.

The New York *Evening Post* of Sept. 1st thus sums up the inconsistencies of the Democratic Convention in New Jersey. The application can be made in the same words to the Democratic Platform adopted at Harrisburg.

The New Jersey convention, to which we referred yesterday, passed some sixteen resolutions, in which they condemned the war, but praised the soldiers who carried it on; condemned the administration, but approved the policy of the President, who is the head of the administration; denounced the increase of the national debt, and proposed to add several hundred millions to the amount of that debt; maintained the national honor and faith and advised the taxing of the national bonds; asserted the rights of the states alone to decide the question of suffrage, and yet tried to make that question an issue of general or federal politics.

Truly the blindness, and infatuation of the men, who can swallow as gospel such a bundle of contradictions as Democratic platforms are made up of now a days, is past all hope of redemption, until a new, more intelligent and less credulous generation shall be reared up to take their places.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—There never was a time in the history of this country when so many crimes were daily chronicled as at the present time. No one can read the daily papers without being shocked with the sad details there presented. Crime no longer conceals itself under the darkness of night, but stalks forth with bold front under the blazing light of day.—*Delaware County Republican.*

We are not in the least surprised, nor "shocked," and who should be? when such eminent moralists as Mr. WALTER will publish justificatory articles of the highest crime in the decalogue. We allude to a correspondence from this place on the Crouse murder. If moralists will publish justifications of crime, they certainly ought not to be "shocked" when crime strides on.

A negro mass meeting was recently held in Alabama. About 2,000 former slaves were prosent Gen. Fisk told them they should have justice and fairplay, but otherwise they must "work out their own salvation."

IN the Alabama Legislature, a project to pension the surviving maimed soldiers of the State who served in the Confederate army will be submitted.

OUR LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

The Union men of Fulton county held their County Nominating Convention on Monday of last week, the 4th instant, and among other resolutions unanimously adopted was the following:

Resolved, That the course of our State Senator, Hon. George W. Householder, and our late Representatives, Messrs. Ross and Armstrong, meets our entire approval; and we hereby renominate for Members of Assembly Moses A. Ross, Esq., of Somerset and Lieut. David B. Armstrong, of Bedford, and waive, so far as Fulton county is concerned, a Legislative Conference.

The Union Convention of Bedford and Somerset counties having unanimously declared in favor of the nomination of Messrs. Ross and Armstrong this action of the Convention in Fulton county, renders the nomination of these gentlemen complete without the formality of holding a district conference. All that now remains to be done, is to procure a good turn-out of the Union men of the district at the polls, and we will return these faithful representatives to Harrisburg, with such an emphatic majority as will mark our approbation of their former services.—*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation announcing the extinguishment of $745,811 26 of the debt of Pennsylvania. This is a heavier reduction than has ever before been made in a single year. It is most creditable to the administration, especially as it was made during a period when the expenses of the State were unusually heavy. On the 1st of December, 1864, the debt of Pennsylvania $39,379,603; but the State held bonds of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad Companies to the amount of $10,300,000, so that the actual debt was but $29,079,603. Deduct from this the amount just extinguished and we have the present actual debt of the State only $28,333,792. It is probable that next year the reduction will be a full million, and the following years still more.—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal.*

PARTY NAMES IN THE SOUTH.

A Richmond correspondent says that the old party names of "Whig" and "Democrat" are being revived in the South with very significant meaning. When a man says there that he is a Democrat he is at once understood to have been a traitor and still a secessionist at heart; when the name Whig is applied the person to whom it is applied is understood to be a Unionist, who resisted secession. The Whig party of the South always was a Union party, while the Democratic leaders there plotted for thirty years to destroy the Union, and finally succeeded in plunging the country into a terrible war. The name should be buried with the great crimes it inaugurated.—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal.*

Democratic Platforms.

The so-called Democratic platforms abound with earnest professions of regard for "State rights" and denunciations of military commissions. The practical meaning of the first of these declarations, as applied to the present position of national affairs, is that they wish the slave States to be permitted to re-establish slavery under some new name, so that the negroes may be as much oppressed hereafter as before the war; and of the second, that they wish swindling contractors, conspirators, and the wretches who condemned our unfortunate prisoners to the fatal tortures of Andersonville and Libby to escape unwhipt of justice. They heap condemnation upon the men who rescued the nation from traitorous attacks, and reserve an abundance of sympathy for Secessionists who commenced the war. They delight in prating of the Constitution as an instrument that incidentally confers certain sacred privileges upon all its faithful citizens, and for the enforcement of a class that they think might shield Jefferson Davis or Wirz they make a loud outcry, but they are full of virtuous indignation against the men whose patriotic exertions saved the Constitution as a whole for the benefit of a great people, and rescued the Government from a fearful and gigantic assault.

HARD ON DEMOCRACY.—Harper's Weekly, which was one of the strongest defenders of democracy before the Rebellion, speaks thus harshly but truthfully of the corrupt thing. It says, "The national prestige of the Democratic name is gone. The name of Democracy is indissolubly associated with treason, rebellion, and civil war. Under Democratic ascendency the conspiracy was conceived and matured. Under a Democratic Administration it ripened. By Democratic chiefs it was directed. By Democratic politicians it was defended and excused. By a Democratic Convention it was declared triumphant. By Democratic organs and orators, as far as they dare, the theories from which the rebellion sprung are still justified. The Democratic party has forced its best men from its ranks. It has prostituted a noble name to the basest purpose. At some time that name may become again respectable, but for the present, American people have had quite enough of 'the Democracy.'"—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal.*

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, made a speech last week, at Ravenna. As to the Democratic cry for the taxation of U. S. Bonds, the Senator (who is Chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee) said that such a tax cannot be laid upon the bonds by States and municipalities without reversing the often reaffirmed decisions of the Supreme Court, and affecting the Constitutional power of the Government to borrow money on the credit of the United States. He regards the proviso in the loan laws exempting the bonds from State and municipal taxation, as no more than a notification to the holders of their legal rights, and that no such tax could have been levied by States, even had the proviso not been inserted. In this opinion, follow the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the reasoning of Chief Justice Marshall.—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal.*

IT SHOULD not be forgotten that the Democracy of the North is now, as it has always been, the fast friend and faithful ally of Human Slavery. It would re-establish Slavery to-morrow, if it could, and make it a national institution. Is the proof asked for? We cite the fact that not a single Democratic Convention in a Northern State has approved the Constitutional Amendment *abolishing* Slavery, and we cite also the fact that the only three loyal States—Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky—which have positively refused to ratify that Amendment, are governed by Democrats. Put the Northern Democracy and their Southern friends in possession of the Federal Government, and Slavery would be re-established right off.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The Rights of Colored Men in Virginia.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* says:—"In the County Court of this county, recently, it was decided, in accordance with the 8th section of the Bill of Rights, that colored men are entitled, in all capital or criminal prosecutions, to a trial by jury. The 6th section of the Bill of Rights gives to colored men the right to vote and reads as follows:

"That all elections ought to be free, and that *all men* giving sufficient evidence of common interest with and attachment to the community *have the right of suffrage*, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public use *without their own consent or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good.*

OIL NEWS.

The present amount of daily production of the Venango Oil Region, we should estimate at not less than 8,000 barrels. In May, 1862, the daily production was 5,717 barrels. At the present rate of striking good wells, another month or so will find us with a daily production of probably not less than 10,000 barrels.—*Oil City Register.*

The Pithole & Oil City railroad is progressing finely. Between four and five hundred hands are engagad on it, and a considerable distance is already finished and ready for the iron. The road will be finished from the United States well to the mouth of Pithole, a distance of six miles, in ninety days from its commencement.

A new well was struck on Tarr Farm this week. It is about three rods east of Clark & Summer's office. It is pumping from seventy-five to one hundred barrels and improving. It is called the Palmer well. The well known as the Hickory well, adjoining the Palmer well, which has produced no oil for the last ten months, revived and is now pumping seventy-five barrels, and increasing rapidly.—*Titusville Herald.*

We learn that a good vein of oil was struck in Lyon, Shorb & Co's. well on Brush Run. This will prove cheerful news to those who have secured oil sites on that stream and encourage others to commence boring immediately.—*Clarion Banner.*

Hilger's Petroleum Recorder has the following information in regard to new oil strikes:

On Wednesday last another one hundred and fifty barrel well was struck on Bennehoff run. This is the seventh flowing well on the same run, all belonging to the Bennekoff Run Petroleum Company of New York. The total product of all these wells exceeds eleven hundred barrels per day.

The new well on the Egbert farm is now yielding from sixty to seventy barrels per day, and improving.

The new well on the Stowell farm, having been retubed, is now flowing about one hundred barrels per day.

A well has been struck on Sugar creek, on the middle branch, two miles above Cooperstown, which yields twenty barrels per day of the best lubricating oil, and is constantly increasing, this well is called the Colonel Castle well, named after its principal owner; is down five hundred and ninety feet, and because of the density of oil, and favorable locality for shipment of its product, entitles it to be classed among the best wells in the "Petroleum Valley."

A dispatch from the Shaffer farm states that a well owned by the Renssalaer Oil Company of Troy, Situated on Hemlock run, near Bull run, commenced pumping with a good show of oil, and with favorable indications of its terminating in a flowing well.

Last Tuesday the Engineer Well No. 1, on the Rickets farm, Cherry Run, struck a fine vein of oil and gas at a depth of five hundred and fifty feet.

FROM THE KANAWHA OIL REGION.

On last Tuesday morning a strike was made on Burning Spring Run by Ruff & Harled, of Westmoreland county, Pa. This is a flowing well, and it is believed, will prove equal to the celebrated Lewellen well. When it commenced to flow, the yield of one hour was estimated at fifty barrels. On Saturday morning oil was also struck in a well on French Creek and Newell's Run Mining Company, and yields twenty barrels per day.

Mansfield & Co., of Steubenvill, have struck a vein of oil. at their borings on Thirteen mile creek, Putnam county, West Virginia. This well continues to flow one hundred barrels per day. Harney & Co., have also been successful in striking a fine vein, on Eighteen mile creek, same country.

Measures are now on foot to establish an oil exchange at Parkersburg.

OFFICIAL FRAUDS.

Ohio State Treasurer a Defaulter—He is Arrested, and his Office Declared Vacant—Movements of the European Capitalists.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—G. Volney Dorsey, Treasurer of the State, was arrested last night at Columbus, on a warrant issued by Governor Anderson, charged with breach of trust and embezzlement. Mr. Dorsey gave bail in the sum of $600,000, thes amount fixed by law. The warrant charges him with loaning $50,000 to a banking house at Columbus.

The Governer has issued a proclamation declairing the office of Treasurer of the State vacant. The delegation of European capitalists arrived here last night. A grand banquet is to be given this evening.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, September 12.—A Beaufort (N. C.) letter of September 9, states that not a single house can be had in Newbern, and warns Northerners, who intended emigrating there to be prepared accordingly. The lack of mechanics, sawmills, and building, materials, combined with the refusal of property holders who have been identified with the Rebellion to sell any of the thousands of acres of timber land within sight of Newbern, prevent any progress in building by enterprising persons; and it is proposed that mass metings be held at Newbern, Beaufort and Washington, to demand the enforcement of the Confiscation act, if this proscriptive policy is not abandoned.

A Chamber of Commerce is about being organized in Newbern.

A Raleigh letter of September 8, says the colored people will hold a State Convention on the 29th of September, and have invited ex-Secretary Chase, Horace Greeley, Benjamin Butler, Henry Wilson, C. Summer, G. Smith, Thaddeus Stevens, and others to be present. The Convention will consider the propriety of asking for the elective franchise which they enjoyed prior to 1830.

The Great Indian Council.

FORT SMITH, Arkansas, September 10.—The Indian Council was yesterday occupied in reading the stipulations to be imposed by the Government upon all treaties in the Southwest.

These stipulations propose a grand confederation of all the tribes into one, the national territory of which shall be the present Indian Territory, and such other as the Government may decide upon. The tribes now in Kansas to be removed south.

The southwestern tribes will be expected to compel the Indians of the plains to observe their treaties. The Indians now here say they understand they were called to meet the late rebel tribes and renew friendly relations with them, and not to make new treaties, which they say they are unwilling and unauthorized to do. The loyal tribes are now here, and the others are expected soon.

FORT SMITH, September 11.—Replies were made to-day by the delegations present to the propositions presented to them on Saturday. All speak favorably of the policy of the Government, and appear anxious to renew friendly relations with it, and many of them promise their aid in bringing the hostile Indians of the plains to terms.

A message arrived to-day from the council in session at Armstrong's Academy, by the Cherokees and Choctaws, stating that their delegates will arrive on Friday.

THE people of South Carolina are actively engaged in the adoption of preliminary measures to secure a full representation in the State Convention to assemble next month. The Union basis of reconstruction is the most popular.

A CONVENTION of colored people is to assemble at Raliegh. N. C., to consider the condition and prospects of the race under the new order of things.

ROBERT E. LEE has consented to accept the Presidency of Washington College, which, next to William and Mary, is the oldest institution of learning in Virginia.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Pacific Railroad is completed 50 miles from Sacramento, making the entire distance constructed since January, 24 miles. Four thousand laborers are employed, and the number is being constantly increased.

An immense coal field has been discovered at Redwood Falls, 20 miles from Fort Ridley, Minn.

Gen. Grant has written a letter to Assistant Secretary Dana, deprecating the assaults being made on Gen. Hunter, and indorsing his West Virginia Campaign.

A lady in Philadelphia was thrown violently backward out of a buggy, and would doubtless have been killed, had not her waterfall protected her head from the concussion with the pavement.

A beautiful and accomplished young lady, daughter of James McGregor, Esq., President of the State Bank in Boston, was pistol firing at a target in New-Hampton, when a pistol in the hands of a companion was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering her brain. She exclaimed, "Oh, God!" and fell a corpse.

A lady in Malta, Ill., while upon a load of hay with a pitchfork in her hands, was thrown off, striking upon the tines of the fork in such a way that one of them passed through her body, the end coming out at her back. She was alive a week after the accident.

A box was shipped from Fortress Monroe, August 25, to New-York. It was said to contain tools, but was found, upon reaching New York, to contain a corpse.

Large fields of cotton are growing in California. The State offers a bounty of $3,000 for the first 100 acres of cotton—also $3,000 for the first 100 bales of 300 pounds each. Over $100,000 is donated by the State for the encouragement of agriculture, in the raising of various products.

The Illinois State Agricultural Fair commenced at Chicago on the 4th inst. The New England Agricultural Fair opened at Concord, New Hampshire, on the 5th.

Wirz has furnished his counsel with documentary evidence to prove that in establishing the dead line in the prison pen he acted in accordance with orders.

At Winona, Wisconsin, Gen. Grant delivered what is supposed to be his longest speech on record, containing 53 words.

Horace Greeley is to deliver the annual address at the Minnesota State Fair, at Minneapolis, the last week in September. His subject will probably be "The Eradication of Weeds."

The evidence against Wirz of Sergeant Boston Corbett, who shot Booth, will be rejected by the Court, on the ground that Corbett is a monomaniac on the subject of Rebel cruelties.

In Idaho Territory greenbacks are taken for gold dust at par.

The records of the Andersonville prison, which were secured, have recently mysteriously disappeared, and a quartermaster's Clerk is now under arrest on suspicion of knowing what has become of them.

At Wilson's Gulch, Idaho Territory, a nugget of gold was found which is valued at more than $2,000.

Snow fell at the White Mountains last week.

In Idaho Territory, near Prickly Pear City, more or less gold is found in every stream, dry gulch and bar throughout the country.

There are now in existence 1,457 oil companies, with a total capital of $869,584,000.

In 1860 the amount of beer sold in the United States was 8,000,000 barrels. In 1864 the quantity used had increased to 24,000,000 barrels, or nearly a barrels apiece for everybody.

In a Chicago Street car, a pale but pretty young woman gave up her seat to a one-legged soldier, who proved to be her husband, long mourned as dead.

A young lady recently died in a few hours after witnessing a butcher killing a lamb.

Gov. Henry, of Washington Territory, who was lost on the Brother Jonathan, was an intimate friend of President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln, who were married at his house.

A California Sculptor has nearly completed a colossal statue of President Lincoln. It is nine feet in height, and stands on a pedestal ten feet in height.

A lady and daughter, while driving in Michigan, recently, were attacked by bees, and stung so severely that the daughter died. The horse also died in three or four hours.

There are in the oil regions a class of men called oil smellers, who for $10 indicate the place for boring.

Gen. Swift, who died recently, was the first cadet ever appointed to West Point. He entered the Academy it 1802.

Col. Parker, Gen. Grant's Chief of staff, is a pure Seneca Indian, and grandson of the celebrated chief Red Jacket.

In Connecticut, under the existing laws, no dog can have an existence, legally, unless he is regularly registered; and wears a collar with his proper number marked upon it.

A lady in Massachusetts, while in a fit of mental derangement, shot dead her husband, daughter and herself.

They have had a slight frost in some portions of Michigan.

The receipts of internal revenue by the Treasury Department for August were $34,000,000.

The receipts of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad will this year foot up to about $15,000,000, between $5,000,000 and $6,000 000 of which is clear profit.

It is said that Gen. Butler is to be associated with the Attorney-General as a public prosecutor of Jeff. Davis.

The vicinity of Lewiston, Maine, is infested with gipsies.

The regular army is rapidly filling up with men who have already served as volunteers.

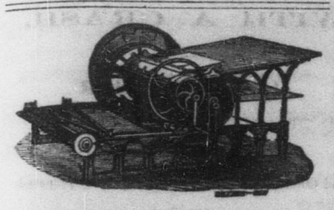
The National debt is $2,757,689,571, on which the yearly interest is $138,631,620. The debt has been increased only $295,000 since the 31st of July last.

The hostility of Catholic priests to the organization of the Fenians is very marked, and the Papal influence at Rome has been and is still to be directed against this body.

The next Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet in Philadelphia on the 4th of October. The meeting will be one of the most important in the history of the church. An effort will be made to introduce a new canon, intended to allow the clergy more liberal relations with those of other denominations. The return of delegates from the Southern dioceses will be another and still more important feature.

Frauds of army officers, perpetrated by forging descriptive lists, signatures to passes and other military papers, have just been developed in Baltimore.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1865.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞If you want employment, advertise.

☞If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

☞Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.--tf.

☞We take great pleasure in returning our thanks to the numerous subscribers of the INQUIRER for the prompt manner in which they have come forward and paid their subscription in advance. We believe that we have the best paying patrons in the State. We are also very highly gratified at the numerous subscriptions which we have received; during Court week upwards of twenty volun tarily gave us their names without any exertion on our part, and better than all this, paid in advance. The INQUIRER has almost doubled its circulation within the last two years, it is now rapidly approaching **1,400**, between 1,100 and 1,200 of this number are circulated in Bedford county, making it one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Pennsylvania. This circulation then, we have no hesitation in saying, exceeds the bona fide circulation attained by any other journal in this county at least 500. This is certainly very encouraging, and with a little more effort on the part of our friends the INQUIRER will go into the hands of two-thirds of the Union men in the county, when we succeed in accomplishing this feat, Bedford county will give us a clear Union majority of three hundred. Friends, there are twenty-six hundred Union voters in the county, the INQUIRER ought to be in the hands of two thousand of them at the least calculation. We are giving as much reading matter as any county paper published, and we are excluding all the demoralizing advertisements which too frequently crowd the columns of the country press. In a very short time we will be clear of them entirely when we will not likely renew the contracts. Friends, spread intelligence it is the safe guard of Republican institutions.—tf.

UNION TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

The Union men that have nobly sustained the Government through all its trials in crushing the late wicked and monstrous rebellion will assemble at the following times and places:

Rainsburg, Colerain, Tuesday evening, Sept. 26th.

Chaneysville, Southampton, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Elbinsville, Southampton, Wednesday evening, Sept. 27th P. M.

Purcell's store, Southampton, Thursday, Sept. 28th 2 o'clock P. M.

Clearville, Monroe, Thursday evening Sept. 28th.

Cherry Grove, East Providence, Friday, Sept. 29th 2 o'clock P. M.

Ray's Hill, East Providence, Friday evening Sept. 29th.

Bloody Run, Saturday evening, Sept. 30th.

Hopewell, Broad Top, Monday, Oct. 2, 2 o'clock P. M.

Fair Play, Broad Top, Monday evening Oct. 2nd.

Helena, Broad Top, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 2 o'clock P. M.

Saxton, Liberty, Tuesday evening, Oct. 3d.

Dasher's store, Hopewell, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1 o'clock P. M.

Bridgeport, Londonderry, Thursday, Oct, 5, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Palo Alto, Londonderry, Thursdry evening, Oct. 5th.

Daniel Metzgar's, Juniata, Friday, Sept. 6, 2 o'clock P. M.

Schellsburg, Napier, Friday evening, Oct. 6th.

Pleasantville, St. Clair, Saturday Oct 7, 1 o'clock P. M.

St. Clairsville, for Union, Saturday evening, Oct. 7.

Woodberry, Middle Woodberry, Wednesday, evening Oct. 4th.

Longenacker's Mill, Middle Woodberry, Thursday Oct. 5, 1 o'clock P. M.

New Enterprise, South Woodberry, Thursday evening, Oct. 5th.

Foot Dry Ridge, Harrison, Friday evening, Oct. 6th.

Centerville, Cumberland Valley, Saturday evening, Oct. 7th.

The people are earnestly invited to attend these meetings and hear the various issues involved in the approaching election fully discussed. The following speakers have been engaged for the canvass: Col. John H. Filler, Col. Francis Jordan, Hon. John Cessna, Hon. George W. Householder, Hon. David B. Armstrong, Wm. M. Hall, Esq., John Lutz, Esq, John T. Keagy, Esq., Jon. B. Cessna, Esq., and others from abroad may be sent here. Rally, friends, rally for the old flag without a star erased.

J. R. DURBORBOW,
Chairman Union Co. Com.
M. A. POINTS, Sec'y.

HORSE THIEVES.—Our jail has been the receptacle of some four or five horse thieves within the last week. Horse stealing appears to be a paying business. Three were stolen down in Londonderry the other night; two from one man. The thieves were not sharp enough and they were captured and lodged in jail. Justice awaits them.

THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The engineers who have for the last year been running experimental surveys between Connellsville and Chambersburg, commenced this week locating the road between this point and Mount Dallas. This we hope indicates an intention on the part of the Company to complete the Bedford road from its present terminus to this place. No greater favor could in any event be bestowed upon our people; nor do we think that a better investment could be made. Railroads generally make business; this has been most fully verified in the case of the Bedford Railroad. The Broad Top Company have not been able to supply the demand for rolling stock. By its extension to Bedford the trade would be increased two-fold, while we would have the assurance that the Broap Top road would be improved. We hope that the company will put the seven miles between this point and Mount Dallas under contract at once.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—This institution, located at Gettysburg, is rapidly rising into public notice and favor.

We observe with pleasure that its enterprising and energetic trustees have resolved upon such a modification of its preparatory Department, as will make it at once a most desirable place to which parents can send their sons at an early age, with the assurance that they will be cared for and trained as in a well conducted family.

The Rev. Mr. Ehrhart, of Middletown, who has had much experience in such matters and is in every way admirably adapted to take charge of such an establishment, has been elected Principal of the Preparatory Department and a member of the College Faculty. He will at once take up his residence in the large college building and take personal supervision of all boys who may be committed to his care. The trustees intend to erect a large building during the coming year for the special accommodation of this department.

The attention of christian parents is especially invited to the advantages of this school, which is located in a moral and intelligent community, in a proverbially healthy region of country, somewhat retired and yet easy of access by railroad. Especially for those who intend to send their sons to Pennsylvania College hereafter, is it desirable that they have such an opportunity of giving them their preparatory training with special reference to the course of study pursued in that institution.

For particulars in regard to the price of tuition, boarding, &c., parents and guardians are referred to Rev. C. J. Ehrhart, of Middletown, or D. A. Buehler, Esq., Gettysburg.

Periodicals for September.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, (New York: Harper & Brothers,) gives us the conclusion of "A Trip to Bodie's Bluff and the Dead Sea of the West" a paper both cleverly written and illustrated. "Miss Pink's First Season" a sketch of fashionable life. Sketches of "Social Life in China," "Milfort," "Recollections of an Old Fogy," "Aminidab" and "Our Mutual Friend" continued, with the usual variety of short stories, poetry and anecdotes.

The Atlantic Monthly, (Boston: Ticknor & Fields,) for September is on our table. It is an interesting number, and opens with "Coupon Bonds," the first instalment of a story of New England life at the present day, showing already some skill in the delineation of character. "Dr. John's" continued, "Running at the Heads," an authentic account of the capture of Jeff. Davis, from one who participated in the exploit, "Visit to the Edgeworths," "A New Art Critic," "Needle and Garden," "The Chimney Corner" "Ode Recited at the Harvard Commemoration" are all interesting and worthy a perusal.

Arthur's Home Magazine, (T. S. Arthur & Co: Philadelphia.) The frontispiece "The New Boy," is a life like picture of the first day at school. "The Poor Man's Angel," "Seenogood," "Among the Freedmen," "A Summer by the Seaside," "In Extremity," "The Homestead by the Sea," continued stories, poetry and lay sermons make up the number.

Our Young Folks, for September, (Boston: Ticknor & Fields," contains "Lights on the Bridge," "Apologizing," "Margery Gray," "The Cloud with Silver Lining," "Farming for Boys," "The Swallows," "Lessons in Magic," "Winning his Way," "A few Plain Words to my Little Pale-faced Friends," "Half Hours with Father Brighthope," "Aunt Esther's Rules," "Among the Studios," "Stars at Bedtime," "The Boy of Chancellorville," "Round the Evening Lamp."

The Little Corporal, (Alfred L. Sewell, Chicago, Ill.,) is a spirited children's monthly. Subscription price one dollar a year: specimen paper, ten cents. Each number contains sixteen pages of quarto size, beautifully printed.

AMERICAN REPRINTS OF BRITISH PERIODICALS, (Leonard Scott & Co., New York."—*The London Quarterly Review,* for July contains a number of able and interesting articles on various subjects, under the following heads: "Grouse" "The Appian Way," "Browning's Poems," "The Close of the American War," "North Polar Exploration," "Gleanings from the Natural History of the Tropics," "The Church in her Relations to Political Parties," "Carlyle's Frederick the Great," "Sanitary Reform in the Metropolis," "The Elections."

The Edinburgh Review, for July, contains "Watson's Life of Bishop Warburton," "Idiot Asylums," "Early Italian Art," "Revision of the English Bible," "The Tunnel through the Alps," "Street's Gothic Architecture in Spain," "China and Japan," "Swinburne's Atlanta in Calydon," "Lady Duff Gordon's Letter's from Egypt," "Munro's Lucretius," "Dissolution of Parliament."

The Westminster Review, for July, in "Later Speculations of Auguste Comte," and "Herbert Spence's Principles of Biology," gives more than its usual quantity of metaphysics. They are both away among the clouds to the majority of readers. "The Anti-Slavery Revolution in America," is better by far and full of fact, truth and human sympathy. "American Novelists: Theodore Winthrop," is an eminently appreciative article. The other articles in this number are "Political Economy," "Imperial History," "The Principles of our Indian Policy," and "Contemporary Literature."

Letter from Cumberland Valley.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, Sept. 12, 1865.

Editors Inquirer:—Thinking that a few lines from this out-of-the-way place would not come amiss, I thought I would pen the same, though not having any news of importonce to write. There is rather a dearth of that article here at this time. In fact this place was never noted for any very *important* news, without it was when a runaway slave from some part of "Dixie" was "taken up," safely lodged in jail and the reward jingling in the pocket of the catcher. But strange to say, that, even, has "played out," much to the chagrin of some men who think that money pays well at *ten per cent. interest.* We would advise them though, to be of good cheer—the raising of wheat also pays well at *three dollars per bushel.*

Copperheadism here after the election will very much resemble in appearance the last run of shad. The soldiers are determined to attend to the skedaddlers from the draft, (most all of whom have skulked home,) on the second Tuesday in October. They think, and rightly too, that men who deserted the cause of their country when called upon, should not have the same privilege at the ballot box that men have who faced the music, and put an end to the most infamous rebellion that ever disgraced the annals of the world—and they are determined they *shall not.* There are some thirty deserters from the draft in this township, a fact which does not speak volumes for its loyalty. You might probably ask the reason of this. The teachings of the *Gazette*—the god the ignorant worship, the editor of which, if we may judge from his paper, is about as much qualified to enlighten a person as a blind hog is to watch a meat house, and propably less.

Whether the Cops will endeavor to hold a meeting here prior to the election, is rather doubtful. We rather think not, though they might prevail on some of the bounty-jumpers, skedaddlers from the draft &c., to attend, but we are of the opinion that they would probably have some objections to being caught out from home.

The editor of the *Gazette* has taken it upon himself to send me some copies of his "vile, loathsome" sheet, which I wish him to understand I do not thank him for, and further, I want him to discontinue sending the same. He might probably put his paper to some other use, or at least *I* do not want it.

Truly yours, ALEXUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A wealthy and respected lady in Canada, on her death-bed, confessed to a clergyman that she had, at various times, committed six murders by poisoning. She said she was possessed of a mania for destroying human life, and that her inclination led her chiefly to the destruction of those closely allied to her by blood. Four of the six victims had been her own children, and one her first husband.

The French Universal Exhibition for 1867 is regarded with much interest. It will surpass any exhibition of the kind the world has yet seen.

The New-York correspoodent of the *London Times* writes upon the depth and earnestness of the feeling which prevails against England in all classes of American society.

The Fenians are active in Ireland. Large crowds regularly assemble for drill. Gatherings are held in open day, and the members avow their intention almost without reserve.

The cholera is rapidly decreasing in Europe and Asia.

Mason, the Rebel agent in England, says that as soon as he heard of the downfall of the Southern Confederacy he ordered the pirate Shenandoah to disarm. She is therefore now operating without authority.

Holders of the Rebel bonds in London talk of holding the United States responsible for the Rebel cotton loan.

Austria and Prussia have settled their differences for the time being, and divided the plunder acquired in the Danish war. Prussia is made ruler of Schleswig, while to Austria the protectorate of Holstein is awarded.

At the gold mines near Halifax, N. S., 1,200 ounces of gold per month are taken out.

The Great Eastern will be immediately dispatched from Sheerness to Newfoundland, and on the way will endeavor to grapple and buoy the broken ocean cable, in the success of which enterprise strong hopes are indulged. It has been determined in England to attempt the laying of another Atlantic telegraph next year, making use in the work of the recovered portions of this Summer's cable.

In England, the catacomb vaults on the west side of Kensul Green Cemetery were recently found on fire. Five coffins were destroyed and a great many seriously burnt. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is here that Hood, Leech, Thackeray and other eminent men are interred.

The emigration from the port of Cork alone of persons whose destination is the United States, is 1,000 per week.

The Emperor of the French will not allow the Prince Imperial to confess in the ordinary way, but a number of questions, drawn up by himself, are put by the father-confessor to the Prince in the presence and hearing of a third person, and no other answer allowed.

The Spanish troops have finally completed their evacuation of San Domingo, and the Dominicans are now in undisputed possession of all their territory. A permanent government will be formed.

The cattle distemper, at present prevailing in various quarters of England and France, is a twin scourge with the cholera. Wherever this disease has appeared, the cholera has quickly followed.

From Mexico it is rumored that the Imperialists have forced the army of the Republicans from the Rio Grande, and are now occupying the whole country, with the exception of a small portion of Chihuahua, in which Juarez and his government were at last accounts, attempting to make a last stand.

The headway which the revolutionists are making in Hayti has forced President Geffrard to flee to a place of safety.

The English think they have found beneath the church of Bosham the body of the youthful daughter of the Danish King Canute.

The hardly-distinguishable ruins of an ancient city have been discovered in a forest in Mexico.

In Delhi, India, the heat ranged from 106 to 109 degrees for two weeks. At Umballa it reached 120 degrees in the shade.

About 20 agents of various Southern States have gone to Brazil, to report as to its advantages for the settlement of Southerners, upward of 50,000 of whom are now ready to emigrate thither.

A sub-marine diver at Havre de Grace, Md. was smothered to death in his diviug-dress on the 1st, owing to a defect in the air pumps.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Ten acres of the Antietam battle-field have been purchased for a cemetery in which to bury the remains of the men who fell in that memorable battle. The work of interring is now in pregress.

The residents of North Missouri will not allow returned bushwhackers to live in peace. The obnoxious parties are duly notified of the fact. Rebel officers are not allowed to enjoy the proceeds of robbery and murder practiced on Missourians, but must go elsewhere.

A suit has been commenced in Missouri by a Union soldier against Sterling Price and other Rebels for $50,000 damages for false imprisonment early in the war. The success of this suit will be the signal for many others.

A steam car with a dummy engine is in operation at St. Louis, making 15 miles an hour and running without noise or smoke.

Gov. Fletcher of Missouri lately made a speech for the benefit of those who refuse to take the oath, and said: "I intend that men who commit crime hereafter in this State, by undertaking to decide for themselves the laws which are to be spit upon and trampled under foot, shall be provided with suitable quarters, in case they escape the hanging they well deserve."

Government has taken such precautions that the Treasury cannot be a loser to any considerable extent by the swindles of paymasters in Virginia, or by any other similar operations.

It is thought that ultimately the President's pardon will carry with it complete restoration of all property hitherto regarded as abandoned and now in possession of officers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Application has been made to the Freedmen's Bureau for the employment of 1,000 freedmen in extensive coal mining operations on James River.

It is rumored in the South that a Government tax of 25 cents is levied on every pound of cotton raised, which is quite generally believed by the planters, who are plowing up cotton and planting wheat. Syrup manufactured from sorghum is, according to these reports, to be taxed 50 cents a gallon, and the cane is therefore being fed to the hogs.

The oil excitement has reached Tennessee. Boring is being energetically prosecuted among the Cumberland Mountains.

Gen. Lee is now engaged in writing a history of the war.

William Allen of Richmond, the wealthiest man in Virginia, has been pardoned by the President.

Twenty-seven dead bodies have been recovered from where they were imbedded in the mud and water by the catastrophe on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and a considerable additional number are still among the ruins.

During the Rebellion our armies captured over 300,000 prisoners of war, beside paroling about 160,000 more at the final surrender of the Rebel armies.

14,344 soldiers were buried in Nashville, Tenn., during the war.

Certain Virginia banks have been receiving Rebel money up to the present time in liquidation of liabilities due them.

Gen. Curtis has ascertained the whereabouts near Lynchburgh, Va., of $78,000 in gold, formerly belonging to the Rebel Government.

The number of Freedmen in the District of Columbia, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, is 25,748.

A young lady in Tennessee is to be indicted and tried for tearing down and trampling upon the American flag on the 4th of July.

A man in Texas, on the occasion of his wife visiting her mother against his wishes, shot both the women with a pistol.

Capt. R. B. Winder, son of the deceased Rebel General Winder, has been arrested on a charge of being implicated with Capt. Wirz, of Andersonville notoriety.

Dick Turner, the notorious turnkey of Libby Prison, is a prisoner in Richmond.

In Washington and Georgetown some citizens are willing to concede to freemen their rights and privileges, but the majority concur with Judge Taney, "that they have no rights whatever that white men are bound to respect."

Jefferson Davis and ex-Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, commanded the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Mississippi Riflemen in the Mexican war. A Vicksburg paper begs that clemency may be accorded them for this service.

Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, has appointed an agent to proceed up the Red River and seize, for the benefit of the State, all the cotton purchased by the former Rebel Governor.

Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi has taken the lead of all the other Provisional Governors in his efforts for a restoration of civil government, but has been forbidden to raise local militia, the State being declared still under martial law. Difficulties have therefore arisen which may result in the resignation of the Governor.

The Episcopal Bishop of Alabama instructs his clergymen that it will not be necessary to resume their prayers for the President of the United States until civil authority is fully restored in their State.

THE ——— has given ——— considerable amount of cotton, has been burned.

A BIG INCOME.—We have now the official figures of the customs revenue of the government through the port of New-York in August. The month's revenue amounted, (in hard cash) to $13,190,400, or an average of $488,533 a day for each of the twenty-seven business days of the month. Thus far in the current calender year the coin receipts for customs at this port have reached $60,185,538. This is the total for eight months, making the monthly average nearly $6,525,000, or full twenty-six million dollars in excess of the grand total annual coin interest charged on the funded debt of the nation. And this is the result for the port of New-York alone! It would seem as though Uncle Samuel cannot fail to meet with his uniform punctuality, all the specie claims of his bond-holding creditors. The noble old fellow appears just now to enjoy a prodigious measure of prosperity. Long may he flourish.—*N. Y. Times.*

At a fair in Kentucky, a condemned Government horse took the first premium offered for saddle horses.

As post offices re-open in the South, post masters who were in possession of them when the Rebellion commenced are called upon for settlement of arrearages.

IN North Carolina the killing and ill-using freedmen by whites is increasing to a fearful extent, especially where the troops have been withdrawn.

THE gathering of the cotton crop in north Carolina has commenced. The yield is good. A fleet of vessels is bound North heavily laden with cotton, tobacco and stores.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., September 15.

Flour	$7.50a8.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	25	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	18
Lard per lb	12a15	Dried Peaches "	8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

DIED.

In Union township, August 25th, 1865, SOPHIA, daughter of John and Susan Fickes, aged 7 years, 5 months and 9 days.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED.

On Sunday the 3d inst., strayed from the residence of the subscriber, in Bedford Borough, a YOUNG BRINDLE COW about 3 years old. Any person giving any clue to her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

Sept. 15:3t. ALEX. KING.

ESTRAYS.

Came to the residence of the subscriber living in Harrison tp., three head of SHEEP, with the right ear cropt—a ewe and two lambs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM J. KERR.

Sept. 15, 1865.:3t*

Nancy Fry by her next friend Philip Rhoads vs. Jeremiah Fry.	}	In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. No. 78, Nov. Term, 1862. Plu. Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.

And now to wit, Sept. 4th, 1865, the Court, on motion of G. H. SPANG, Esq., attorney for the above named Nancy A. Fry, the above named libellant, grant a Rule on the above named Jeremiah Fry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii, should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday the 20th day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

ATTEST: JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pedford, Pa., Sept. 13, 1965.

Same vs. Same	}	No. 78, Nov. Term, 1862. Pluries Subpœna in Libel for Divorce—issued to November Term, 1865. On motion, E. M. ALSIP appointed Commissioner to take testimony, find facts and make return at next Term, Nov. 20th, 1865.

TO JEREMIAH FRY AND ALL PARTIES INTERESTED.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed as above stated will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday the 14th day of October, A. D. 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend.

E. M. ALSIP,
Sept. 15, 1865.-4t. *Commissioner.*

THE subscriber offers for sale all his REAL ESTATE in Bedford county. If desired he will sell the FARM on which he resides, near Bedford, in two parts, the mansion house with 35 acres, the tenant house with 65 acres, and the Ridge tract of timber land of 40 acres, divided between them. Any reasonable time on payment will be given.

Sept. 8, '65—3t * Wm. M. HALL.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th of SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described

LOT OF GROUND

Situated in Bedford township, fronting fifty feet (50 ft.) on Union street and running thence back two hundred feet to an alley. Adjoining lot of Alfred Barks on the west and lot of Wm. M. Hall on the east.

Terms cash on confirmation of sale.

J. B. CESSNA,
Administrator of Jacob H. Orris, dec'd.
Sept 6, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of JACOB SNOWBARGER late of Middle Woodberry township dec'd., will offer for public sale on the premises in said township on

Saturday the 7th day of October

next, the following Real Estate viz:

The Mansion Place

of said dec'd adjoining lands of John Eshleman, David Boyer and others, containing 97 acres and 70 perches of

Good Limestone Land,

nett measure. The land lies about one mile North of the town of Woodberry. About 75 acres of the land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered. The other improvements are

Two Log Frame Dwelling Houses,

bank barn with wagon shed, and other outbuildings, and a well 28 feet deep of good limestone water near the door.

Also a tract of

Timber Land

in the same township adjoining lands of David [illegible] acres and 11 perches. Also

One Other Tract of Land

situate about one mile East of Woodberry, adjoining lands of Jacob S. Brown, John Keith and others, containing 11 acres 121 perches, and with a GOOD LOG DWELLING HOUSE and barn stable thereon erected; a spring of never failing water rises near the house.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known.

Sep. 8.-4t. JOHN B. REPLOGLE.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (10th day) of October,

1865, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General for the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General for the State of Penusylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Treasurer for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for Bedford county.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Commissioners of Bedford county. Each elector to vote for but one commissioner.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Directors of the Poor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner for the county of Bedford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commission-agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relative to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have in the [illegible] previous, [illegible] white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose names is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
September 1, 1864. }

ESTRAYS.

Came to the residence of the subscribers living in St. Clair township, TWO HEIFERS, supposed to be two years old, with right ear cropped. The largest is red and white, with white forehead; the other a dark brown, with white belly and tail. The owner is requested to establish his ownership, pay charges and remove them at once.

Aug. 25:3t* J. & S. BAREFOOT.

ESTRAYS.

Strayed from the subscriber about the 5th of August, the following cattle: One Black Cow, about eight years old, one Red Heifer, 2½ years old; one Brindle Bull, 2½ years old. A reward of $5 will be paid to any person who will return them to me or give information where they may be found. A. G. ALLEN,

Mt. Dallas Station, one mile above Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. Aug. 25:4t*

MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN SMITH, late of Southampton township, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT Adm'r.
Aug. 4.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the last will, &c., of H. Gephart, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to present the same against the same, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

aug18.* J. C. RO

Farm, Garden & Household.

A CASE SUPPOSED.

Many farmers in consequence of broken health, occasioned by a too close application to hard labor, find themselves, in the meridian of life, unable to carry on their farm, and although surrounded by the conveniences, and many of the luxuries of existence, are compelled to sell out to younger men, abandon the hallowed associations of the old homestead, and remove to some country village to live an uneasy life, but one unattended by the large amount of hard work necessary upon a farm. The instances of farmers thus situated are numerous. One not long ago asked our advice about selling his farm and going into some other employment, stating that his health was poor, and he could no longer carry on his farm. The reply we made, was in substance as follows:

Your farm is nearly all cleared, under a good state of cultivation, and well fenced. You have good buildings, and what is a consideration of great importance, one upon which no money value can be placed: it is the homestead of your father, perhaps your father's father, and the associations of two or three generations cluster around the old place. At your age of life no man should change his situation if it can possibly be avoided. Turn your farm into a sheep range, not at once perhaps, but do it gradually in two or three years. Keep a horse and cow, plant enough to keep you busy, or in other words to raise enough for your own use; apply your dressing to grass lands, and keep what sheep your farm will stock. They will require but little attention. True, it is quite a job to look after a flock of sheep, but see if you cannot, by keeping sheep exclusively, carry on your farm yourself with but little hard labor comparatively, pay all your hired help, and while living upon your own farm, also make more money every year, with less labor than you formerly did by a course of mixed husbandry. Try it and see.—*Maine Farmer.*

HINTS ON HARVESTING BUCKWHEAT

The excellence of buckwheat flour depends chiefly on the management of the grain between the time of ripening and grinding. The common way of treating buckwheat effectually prevents making good flour, it being allowed to remain in the swath for several weeks, when it should never be suffered to lie longer than a day or two and it is decidedly better for the grain to rake it and set it on end, as fast as it is cradled. Much less grain will be wasted by shelling out; the straw will cure and dry out sooner, and make better fodder; the crop will be ready for threshing or housing in less time; and the grain will yield a much better quality of flour. It is especially injurious to the grain to be exposed to storms before it is set up, for dirt is spattered all over the grain, by the falling of large rain-drops. This makes the flour dark-colored and gritty. Wetting and drying the grain seqeral times, destroys the "life" of the flour. It will never be as white, nor make so good cakes, but will be sticky, and the cakes clammy, like the flour of sprouted wheat.— *Amr. Ag. for Sept.*

WHEN TO SELECT SEED POTATOES.

The best time to select seed potatoes is when they are dug. As soon as they are brought to the surface, and lie spread on the ground the best can be selected with less difficulty than at any other time. Those that are perfect, and of good shape, having the marked characteristics of the variety, and good average size, should be selected for seed, in preference to those of any other qualities. They should then be placed in boxes or barrels, and kept where they will not be injured by freezing or by warmth. If seed potatoes are saved in this manner for a few years in succession, we have no doubt a decided improvement will be observed in the yield per acre, as well as in the quality of the crops. And we think this practice will also be found an effectual security against small ones, and a good defence against the rot. When potatoes first come from the ground, the skins have a clearness, which they soon lose.—*Am. Ag. for Sept.*

INSECTS UPON INSECTS.

Several have sent us specimens, and others have sent us descriptions of caterpillars of various kinds, which were more or less covered by small white oval bodies, that some of the writers recognized as what they really are —the cocoons of a parasitic insect. It is one of the wise provisions for preventing the undue increase of insects, that most of them have insect enemies. Among the most destructive of these are the Ichneumon flies, a term applied to a large class of four-winged insects, which deposit their eggs in the larvae or pupae of other insects. The maggots hatched from these eggs feed upon the living animal in which they are enclosed, and by the time it dies they have attained a sufficient size to undergo their transformation. The number of parasites that are nourished by one caterpillar is sometimes astonishing.

A few days ago we took from our tomato vines the larva of a Sphinx, which was almost completely covered with the cocoons of an Ichneumon. From counting a portion of them we estimated the whole number at between three and four hundred. It is remarkable that this number of maggots could have lived within the caterpillar, attain their full growth and spin their cocoons, without killing it. Though still alive, the caterpillar was evidently much weakened by rearing such a large unnatural family, and will probably in a short time die from exhaustion.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

IN-AND IN BREEDING.

There is probably no greater folly that the common stock raiser can be guilty of, than breeding from animals close akin. The results are in almost all cases unfortunate, and tend to the degradation of his stock. This is true of horses and neat cattle especially, of sheep essentially, of swine in a less degree, but still noticebly: and in the case of fowls and pigeons, the evil results are more quickly seen than in any other classes, perhaps. In and in breeding, where most carefully conducted, has produced very favourable results; but this was under the direction of men who gave their lives, with severe, assidious study of animals and their ponts, their differences of constitution and temperament, of form, size, &c.; and who were also possessed of an intuition as to which animals would cross well. In those herds, too, where in-and-in breeding has been successfully practised, it must be remembered that the relative numbers of males and females approached much nearer a natural standard than is ever profitable in economic stock raising. If any one wishes to see how quickly he can run down a superior flock or herd, let him undertake to imitate Bakewell on a small scale.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

FRESH GOODS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS FROM

THE CHEAP STORE.

$15,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL & SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

B. M'C. BLYMYER.....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mt. Dallas Station on the Southern Penn'a R. R. The road to be extended to Bedford will run within a few rods of the one end of the No. 1 farm. The improvements are: on the No. 1, a GOOD HOUSE and a large bank barn with a flowing pump of the very best water, 2 wagon sheds, with 2 corn cribs, spring house, and other out houses, 2 apple orchards, with other fruit trees, a small run passes the barn and spring house, that can be turned to water a large meadow. On this farm there are about 200 acres of good limestone land, 150 acres cleared, balance in good timber. There is also iron ore on both farms.

No. 2 farm contains about 250 acres; cleared land near 150 acres, balance in good timber. The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME HOUSE, new bank barn, young apple orchard. Also an old orchard on the one side of a limestone ridge. There is also plenty of iron ore on this farm.

The reason for selling these farms is that the owner wishes to enter into some other business.

For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.

Reference: Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Esq.
August 25, 1865.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public ment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Morambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

GENTLEMEN
Are informed we have just received another supply of superior

Black French Cloths
AND
CASSIMERES,

which for quality and superior finish cannot be surpassed. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
July 21.

NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel —wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Express.	P. M.	Mail.	A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Mail.	P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. Express	P. M.
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives	
6 10		8 00		Huntingdon.....	12 01		6 20	
6 27		8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44		5 57	
6 34		8 24		Pleasant Grove.	11 37		5 50	
6 48		8 38		Marklesburg.....	11 23		5 36	
7 02		8 52		Coffee Run.....	11 10		5 22	
7 09		8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02		5 14	
7 21		9 11		Cove	10 49		5 04	
7 25		9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45		5 00	
Arrives		Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves	
7 40		9 30		Saxton	10 30		4 45	
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives	
7 50		9 40			10 20		4 35	
8 10		10 00		Riddlesburg.....	10 00		4 15	
8 18		10 08		Hopewell.....	9 52		4 07	
8 30		10 20		Piper's Run.....	9 40		3 55	
8 45		10 35		Hamilton.....	9 25		3 40	
8 57		10 47		Bloody Run.....	9 13		3 28	
Arrives		Arrives					Leaves.	
9 00		10 50		Mount Dallas...	9 10		3 25	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	Leaves		Arrives	
	10 40	Saxton.....	9 20	4 30
	10 55	Coalmont	9 05	4 15
	11 00	Crawford.....	8 55	4 05
	Arrives		Leaves.	
	11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department
will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR
The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,
BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and any person in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.
N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June23.:3m* Philadelphia.

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR
Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;

to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is LOT able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the *"Road to the Poor House,"* and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"
will try to
Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS
constantly on hand. Also,
THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.
May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

NEW GRIST MILL AND
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford Township, for sale, together with 132 acres limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford, and the terminus of the Bedford rail road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year.

The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Feight saw-mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c. thereon erected. It is on cove creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustable. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

july28653m. JONATHAN BOWSER.

S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIB ONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
BURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims against the deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do *Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,* &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPT. cents per pound extra; 3 cents per pound when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.
☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.
June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.
May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

Winchester's
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL
CASES OF CONSUMTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS: ☜

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twiching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION *OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Dec. 1 April 7, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
MORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

DRESS GOODS.
At
CRAMERS'

You will find elegant

SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS
all shades,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.
ALL VERY CHEAP.
June 2, 1865.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.
july28,65lyr.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rushabout four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

50 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn | stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a surprise vention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Corie or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.
Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews.....	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews.....	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews.....	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time